

GERMANY'S ABILITY TO PAY STILL CHIEF CONFERENCE TOPIC

French and British Premiers Decide to Summon a Meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes Early in January

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Arising out of the conversations tonight between Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide Briand, a decision was reached to summon a meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes during the first week in January. The British Premier will leave London for Cannes about the middle of next week. Mr. Briand leaves London tomorrow at 2 o'clock, but will attend a further short session at Downing Street before his departure.

Germany's ability to pay has been the chief topic during the three consecutive days of the conversation between the British and French premiers at No. 10 Downing Street. In the view of the French, Germany's declaration of her inability to meet the January and February installments of the reparations payments is a deliberate attempt to evade the just claims of the Allies. On the other hand the British representatives consider Germany would be hard pressed to raise the amounts due. For this reason experts have been busily engaged endeavoring to reconcile these viewpoints. The French are calling for stern measures, while Britain regards anything drastic as likely to cause the downfall of the German Government. On account of these divergent views the negotiations are likely to be somewhat prolonged, and Mr. Briand may not be able to leave London till Saturday.

The final outcome of the conference between the premiers is awaited by leading industrialists of this country with the utmost interest. Apart from the political nature of the visit, it is felt that the ultimate effects of any decision taken on financial matters relating to Germany will have far-reaching consequences on British industry.

No Surprise Over Default

Germany's statement that she will be unable to meet the January and February installments has come as little or no surprise to highly placed authorities in the British commercial world. The amount decided upon by the Reparations Commission is felt to have been to a great extent influenced by French opinion and the present impasse is stated to have been foreseen from some time.

The French Treasury has been relying upon the reparations payments which are not proving to be a broken reed, and it is considered a foregone conclusion that the present scheme of payments will have to undergo considerable modification. The French aims are to extract payment from Germany by hook or by crook, but a British industrialist stated that the logical outcome of such a policy would be little short of disastrous to commercial interests in Great Britain and Europe generally.

The crux of the situation lies in the fact that this country is a manufacturing nation while France is only partially so. Therefore, it will be a matter of the greatest difficulty to square the interests of both. There is little doubt that Germany could pay the January and possibly the February amounts, but to force those payments on their present basis and in present conditions will undoubtedly react most unfavorably on British manufactures, and at the same time leave Germany bankrupt.

Owing to the fact that France is a well-to-do self-contained country, she would to a great extent escape the direct effects of Germany's insolvency, but one of the first effects here would be to increase the already great burden of unemployment.

Neither a moratorium nor control of German customs is looked upon with favor. In fact it is frankly stated that an alternative scheme will have to be found, and France must make up her mind to face her huge deficit either by internal taxation or by external loans. An advance into the Ruhr district would be dramatic and spectacular, but it would do nothing except harm to the prospect of settling European finance on a sound basis again.

British Scheme Proposed

A representative body of British industry has submitted a scheme to the Prime Minister whereby the German payments would be extended over an indefinite number of years and the matter would to a certain extent be dependent on the recovery of trade.

The broad outlines of the plan include a surrender by the German Government of stock in German private enterprise to creditor governments, who would in turn sell that interest-bearing scrip to their own nationals. It would then be to the interest of all concerned to appreciate that stock in the markets of the world.

The matter as to how the German Government would set about acquiring this stock is for itself to decide, but the substance of the scheme would lie in the fact that instead of cash, the French and British governments would obtain negotiable paper. The first effect of such a scheme, it is considered,

would be to cause a recovery of the mark which is essential before trade with Germany can be re-established. The huge amounts of raw material that were bought by German firms, and by which it was hoped to set the wheels of industry in motion have to a great extent been absorbed, and though commerce has been stimulated the country is now faced with the prospect of having to make further purchases at a ruinous rate of exchange. If this is done the mark must still further decline until Germany will be compelled to repudiate her obligations and issue new currency. It is the chief object of the British commercial interests to avoid this alternative at all costs.

The far-reaching financial discussions now taking place in London between the British and French premiers with their attendant financial experts are with the sole object of assisting Germany in her effort to comply with the allied demands for reparations.

Another Conference

French Consider Many Questions Will Not Be Settled Till Later

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French view is that the result of the London conversations is extremely limited. The way is prepared for a large conference in January or February. France will not refuse to participate even in an international gathering in which figure Germans and Russians. But vaster projects are for tomorrow. The immediate accords must have a restricted character, and be rather verbal and provisional than fixed and definitive.

It is generally accepted that the entente has been strengthened between Paris and London, and that England will not lend any particular support to Germany without the full consent of France. Urgent measures will be taken to permit Germany to meet her immediate obligations, for both France and Belgium hold that these should be paid.

At the forthcoming meeting of the Supreme Council the question of the huge international loan already described in outline by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor will be seriously considered and efforts will be made to stabilize the exchanges. It is understood that assurances have been given that the Wiesbaden accord will be allowed to operate, and indeed, that England may engage in similar negotiations. Louis Loucheur is credited with making suggestions to Dr. Walter Rathenau concerning the proper German financial policy.

Other projects such as the reorganization of Russia and the extinction of a portion of the French debt by means of German bonds are to be postponed. Even the Greco-Turkish conflict will only be submitted to arbitration in January. It is impossible, according to the French view, whatever may have been the immense ambitions of Mr. Lloyd George, to refashion the world in three days. These conversations are only a preliminary exchange of views, and although their importance cannot be exaggerated, since they point the way to a more comprehensive consideration of world problems, they nevertheless are only a preface.

Some stress is laid here on the French experts' reports on the German budget. It is shown that Germany reduced her financial means to avoid payment to the Allies. Since 1919 Germany has employed 24,000,000 gold marks to relieve the German people from the burden of the increase in the price of bread, 38,000,000,000 marks in order to prevent the augmentation of the postal tariffs and railway fares and so forth, thus presenting large sums indirectly to the German people to evade treaty payments. France, in short, is not convinced of her good faith, and it is obvious that negotiations must proceed slowly and cautiously.

CHANGES MADE IN AUSTRALIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, MELBOURNE, Victoria (Wednesday)—In the reconstructed Federal Ministry the following ministers have been retained:

Postmaster-General, Hon. George Henry Wise.

Minister of Navy, Hon. William Henry Laird Smith.

Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Edward John Russell.

Succeeding these are:

Postmaster-General, Hon. Alexander Poynton.

Vice-President of the Executive Council, Sir Granville de Laune Ryre.

Minister of Navy and Defense, Hon. Walter Massy Greene.

Mr. Lamond has been appointed Assistant Minister for Reparation, a new post outside the Cabinet.

Mr. Lamond will also assist William M. Hughes, who remains head of the Ministry as Prime Minister. Mr. Massy Greene will lead the House in the absence of Mr. Hughes.

SPANIARDS CONTINUE ADVANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The latest information from Melilla is that the Spanish forces have occupied Tistutin, Batelusa and Tignuet finally reaching the railway line. The enemy is in flight.

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF IRISH TREATY

So Far 16 Members of Dail Eireann Have Spoken Favoring Ratification and 14 Against—Decision Expected Soon

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The Dail debate on the Irish treaty ratification was continued this morning when Gavan Duffy, one of the London delegates, said he was going to stand by his signature. He recommended the treaty reluctantly on the strength of the pledge he had given, but when he gave that pledge he did not pledge himself to conceal from the Irish people the circumstances under which it was given.

By acceptance of the treaty they would be in a better position to resist aggression and increase their power. It would be for those who framed the constitution to do so according to the will of the people, and it would be their duty to relegate the King of England to an exterior darkness to a very considerable extent.

Referring to the final stage of the negotiations at Downing Street, he said their complaint was that the alternative to signing the treaty was immediate war. They had to make their choice within three hours, and to make it without any reference to their government in Dublin.

Concluding, he said: "My heart is with those against the treaty, but my reason is against them, because I see no alternative."

No Coercion

Mr. Whelan said, after allowing the delegates to give away their republic, he would vote for the treaty. Eamon de Valera interjected the remark: "Take an oath you do not mean to keep." Arthur Griffith protested against the continuous interruptions from the other side of the House.

Eamon J. Duggan, another of the delegates to London, and one of the signatories to the treaty, spoke in favor of ratification. "I went to this fateful conference," he said, "but I was not threatened by Mr. Lloyd George; he did not shake the paper in my face. I signed the treaty in the quiet seclusion of 22 Hans Place."

"I signed it deliberately with the fullest consciousness of my responsibility to you, who sent me there. I stand by my signature. No argument nor criticism leveled against me can prejudice my views as to my attitude. I recommend the treaty to you for your acceptance."

It had been suggested that Michael Collins was frightened and cowed by Mr. Lloyd George, he said, but Mr. Lloyd George for two years had tried much more effective measures to cow Mr. Collins and did not succeed. The dominating fact was that Britain was militarily stronger than Ireland. Did anyone seriously suggest that the Dail had appointed five plenipotentiaries with a staff and all the rest of it to go to London to ask the British Government to recognize an Irish republic? "Did it or did it not?" he queried.

Mr. de Valera replied: "External associations." Mr. Duggan continued: "We either went to ask for recognition of the republic or we did not. There is no other argument. External associations, if it means anything, means recognition of the republic. The president's impassioned speech created a kind of smoke screen of words so hard that it was impossible for a man of intelligence to see out into the world of facts."

An Alternative Oath

Mr. de Valera then made a statement with reference to the oath printed in today's morning papers as the alternative he had suggested. That oath, he said, was a verbal suggestion. He was criticizing not the oath in the treaty but another called for on a previous occasion. Mr. de Valera's oath which he referred to, as disclosed by Sean Milroy yesterday, reads: "I do swear to bear faithful allegiance to the Constitution of Ireland and to the treaty of association of Ireland with the British Commonwealth of Nations, and to recognize the King of Great Britain as the head of the associated states."

Mr. Milroy's conclusions were that Mr. de Valera was ready to give up the republic, and, in his own words, the difference between the oath he proposed and that in the treaty was but a shadow.

When the Dail adjourned tonight it was arranged that the Assembly should meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. A late sitting will take place tomorrow evening, probably lasting into the night, when the division is expected to take place.

Up to tonight's adjournment 16 members had spoken in favor of ratification and 14 against. The Minister for Local Government, James Cosgrove, spoke favoring ratification. Quoting the Canadian analogy, he said the Crown had no authority in Canada. Canadians owed obedience to their own constitution only.

Erskine Childers, interposing, said conditions were placed on Ireland inconsistent with dominion rights. Michael Collins, on a point of order, said he had an equal right to speak again if statements were challenged. Mr. Griffith supported Mr. Collins and

asked if his party was to be gagged. The speaker ruled Mr. Childers out of order. Mr. Cosgrove said if a republic was offered the 26 counties or a dominion for the whole of Ireland, he would choose a dominion.

Ulster's Boundaries

Commission May Compensate the North and So Remove Objections

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The boundary commission, which forms the subject of Clause 12 of the Irish treaty, is agitating the feelings of Ulster. In this provision lies the substance of Ulster's contention that the British Government has betrayed the interests of Northeast Ireland, because Clause 12, which might ultimately result in a loss of territory by the Belfast Government, was agreed upon by the representatives of the British Government and of Sinn Fein without Ulster being considered.

Mr. Lloyd George's further explanation of the duties of the proposed commission, given in the House of Commons last week, took Sir James Craig posthaste to London, and, although up to the time of Sir James' return to Belfast on Monday night nothing had been divulged as to the result of the expedition, it is supposed that it was not fruitless.

If Ulster refused to nominate a representative on the boundary commission after the treaty as a whole had been ratified by the Dail in Dublin, a difficult situation would be set up which would tax all the resources of the peace-makers and would be proof unmistakable that the main difficulty in Ireland is the Irishmen.

Commission Unrestricted

Such a refusal has not yet taken place, though the covenanted of the chief districts affected by Clause 12, namely, Tyrone and Fermanagh, are reputed to be among the most unbending of the Ulstermen in their resistance to Southern domination. There is, therefore, hope that Ulster may be accommodated, and her objection to the boundary commission satisfied.

The wording of Clause 12 does not restrict the commission's operation to Tyrone and Fermanagh alone. If it did, it would inevitably cause an injustice to Ulster, it is acknowledged in official circles here, for it would result in a transfer of territory from the Northern Government to Southern Ireland without any compensating transfer of territory from South to North.

If, however, the commission's purview is extended to cover the three counties of Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan as well, some satisfactory quid pro quo might be offered to the North in exchange for the territory occupied by the Roman Catholics, that might be transferred to the Irish Free State. All this is a matter for arrangement and negotiations are not limited by the wording of the Irish Treaty in any way.

It is also possible that Ulster's fears may be set at rest by the provision that the decisions of the boundary commission shall be unanimous to be effective, as has been done in the case of other commissions.

No name has yet been mentioned in connection with the chairmanship of the commission, but it is realized that only a man of unimpeachable standing and sincerity would be acceptable to both sides. Ulster's fears that she would be forced into subservience to the South, whether justified or not, are being taken into account and the British Government's nominee for chairman would be chosen with particular care.

Adjustment Not Easy

The susceptibilities of the Northern Government, which fears its territory may be limited to four counties and that with such a diminution of area it would never be able to maintain its independence of Dublin, render the difficulties of adjustment very great. On the other hand, the difficulties will be no less if Belfast insists on coercing the majority of Tyrone and Fermanagh, which desire to join the Southern Government.

The inevitable conclusion reached by outside observers, therefore, is that any solution which does not find a way to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of both the majority and the large minority in Tyrone and Fermanagh will be no solution, and will simply lead to disorder in Ulster and possibly the end of the Northern Government as an elective force.

Sir Horace Plunkett Hopeful

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, SOUTHAMPTON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Horace Plunkett left today on the S. S. Olympic for America, and in an interview before sailing, said nearly every one in Ireland wanted a settlement of the Irish question substantially on the lines of what the Irish had already won from the British Government and from the good will of the British people.

"I have never seen so much good will about one Irish question as at present," he said. "I am hopeful of an early settlement."

PRESIDENT TO DISCUSS NATIONAL ECONOMY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding has directed that a general meeting of the business organization of the government to discuss administrative economy be called during the latter part of January, it was announced yesterday by the director of the budget.

MEASURE IS AIMED AT BLOC ACTIVITY

Proposed Law Would Declare Alliance With Defined Groups in Congress a Misdemeanor, Punishable by a Heavy Fine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The breach between the Administration and the independents in Congress was widened perceptibly yesterday through a movement set afoot by House Republicans to declare the so-called "agricultural bloc" an illegal combination in "restraint of legislation." For a senator or a representative to engage in such a bloc or geographic group, under a bill introduced by Martin C. Ansoorge (R.), Representative from New York, would be a "misdemeanor" punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5000.

Mr. Ansoorge's measure is aimed at "unlawful restraint in legislation," which he declares is a more serious offense than "restraint of trade," as defined in the Sherman anti-trust law. Although Mr. Ansoorge, in a statement accompanying the bill, denies that it is aimed specifically at the "agricultural bloc" in Congress, there is no other inference to be drawn from it by members of that bloc who received word of it yesterday with intimations that it would do more than anything else to hasten the parting of the ways between "independents" in Congress and the regular party leadership.

Provisions Definite

The bill, which is drafted along the lines of the Anti-Trust Law, reads as follows:

Section 1. Every "bloc" combination or agreement of senators or representatives of the Congress of the United States, based upon particular pursuits or geographical locations, for the purpose of controlling, restraining, regulating, hindering, delaying, defeating, or in any other manner affecting legislation proposed or pending in the Senate or the House of Representatives of the United States, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person, whether a member of Congress or otherwise, who shall engage in any such "bloc" combination or agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5000.

Section 2. The several circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to punish violators of this act.

Section 3. There shall not be included within the meaning and intent of this act regularly convened caucuses of the majority or minority political parties of the House or Senate.

President Harding aroused the resentment of the members of the agricultural bloc in addressing Congress when he appealed for "party solidarity" as against group legislation. Recently John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, in a public address, condemned the agricultural bloc for defeating the aims of the Administration. Believing in the justice of their cause, the members of the bloc are now determined to stand more united than ever against executive interference with legislation. According to William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, recognized leader of the Senate bloc, such tactics as are proposed in the Ansoorge bill are not likely to persuade independent senators and representatives to fall into line with the Republican leaders at the crack of the party whip.

Aim Is Indicated

"The bill is not intended to be a criticism of the bloc or group which controlled much of the legislation at the special session," explained Mr. Ansoorge. But to Mr. Kenyon it can have no other reference but to that particular bloc which has proved a thorn in the side of the Administration and still threatens to prick when the occasion arises.

"That combination," said Mr. Ansoorge, "was a natural evolution of practices which have been tolerated for many years under Republican and Democratic administrations. The agricultural bloc or group was probably highly developed and more skillfully managed than any other bloc in the past."

"We all realize that the country cannot be prosperous unless the farmer is prosperous. But neither can the country be prosperous unless the manufacturer is prosperous and labor employed and well paid."

"If we are to have an agricultural bloc, why not a manufacturers' bloc, a consumers' bloc, and numerous geographical blocs? Then legislation will not follow pledges, but will be the result of dickering and combinations between various blocs."

"Many of the delays and failures of other congresses can be attributed to the activity of blocs and combinations which are not working for the common welfare, but in the interests of geographical sections or particular groups. The attempt to substitute sectional government for party government will fail in the end if sufficient public sentiment is exerted to break it down."

Expressing surprise that there is no manufacturers' bloc in Congress, Senator Kenyon replied sarcastically that if the bill ever comes to the Senate he will offer an amendment "putting in the penitentiary every member of Congress who takes any interest in the farmers whatsoever."

FRANCE AND BRITAIN READY TO DEFEND POSITIONS AS SUBMARINE QUESTION IS TAKEN UP BY MAIN NAVAL COMMITTEE

Prevalent Feeling in Conference Favors Inclusion of All Auxiliary Craft in Definite Ratio of Limitation, Except the Airplane, Although the British Delegates Desire the Complete Abolition of All Under-Water Raiders

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The subject of the elimination, or at least the limitation of the submarine has come up, and it cannot by any conceivable reason be put aside."

"Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard."

"We all hope that the Washington Conference will take steps to eliminate entirely the recurrence of submarine warfare such as took place in the last conflict."—Miss Rose Schneiderman, of the Women's Trade Union Bureau.

"We, at the same time, urge that the submarine and poison gas, which are barbarous weapons of assassination, and not of civilization, be entirely abolished and prohibited."—Federation of Republican Women of Baltimore.

Britain's Counter Claim

The policy of the British delegation, knowing as it does that the cards are stacked against it on abolition, is to secure a very definite agreement which will limit submarine construction as effectively as the capital ship ratio limits the building of battleships. In view of the French demand for freedom of action it is on this ground that the battle will be fought. To the French demand the British will counter that if any of the powers wants complete freedom with regard to submarines and auxiliary craft in general, all the other powers must be equally free and must reserve freedom of action to develop anti-submarine weapons.

The American delegation realizes that the fight will come on this point; the Conference is dealing with the limitation of naval armaments and no amount of academic arguing on the part of the French will get round this fact. It is clear that leaving the submarine out of the scope of the argument would leave a wide field for competitive armaments, the very thing which the Conference aims at preventing.

French Are Obdurate

At the outset, at least, it is to be expected that Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, will support the policy of submarine limitation based on the capital ship ratio already accepted, and an effort will be made to bring France around to the acceptance of this policy; but there is a determination in the French camp to stand pat, which will mean considerable trouble.

The easiest way out would be to ask the French delegation how much tonnage in submarines it desired and proceed from there to fix a new submarine ratio and auxiliary craft ratio all round; but the difficulty with this is that the French demand is likely to be extremely high, if not unlimited, and the acceptance of it as the basis for a new ratio would shake the Hughes program to its foundations. It is one of the thorniest questions that has yet arisen; there is not so much or so little as an "acceptance in principle" to proceed on.

All that is certain at the present is that the prevalent note in the Conference favors the application of a definite ratio of limitation to every weapon of naval warfare with the exception of the airplane; that the limitation of submarine tonnage should form part of the naval agreement, and that there should be embodied in the pact strict rules for use of the submarine; in this connection Great Britain is certain to demand that, on the theory that it is an of-

Total Abolition Opposed

The various delegations were preparing themselves yesterday for the presentation of their case to the committee. The French delegates were getting ready estimates based on the defensive needs of their country; they will present the plea that the submarine is essentially a defensive weapon and on this assumption argue against drastic limitation. On the other hand, Great Britain will start out with a statement of her case for abolition and proceed from there to other alternatives for limitation.

As the situation looked last night there appears to be no likelihood at all that the British desire for absolute elimination of the submarine will secure any degree of support from the other powers. The United States delegation has before it a report prepared by the advisory committee, which in turn reflects to a great extent the views of the Naval Department, and which is opposed to the British view that abolition is desirable.

It is indicated that Japan, France

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ensive weapon, which is the French contention, it should only be used against hostile warcraft and never against merchant vessels.

### Shantung Solution Near

Deadlock Between Chinese and Japanese More Apparent Than Real

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Despite the cessation of the negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese representatives over the question of the Shantung Railroad and the terms on which it shall be handed over to China, there is every confidence that a solution is in sight and that the deadlock which caused some apprehension is more apparent than real.

While some degree of pessimism obtains in Chinese quarters, the belief of the Japanese delegates is that there must be a settlement of the question before the Washington Conference adjourns. Masano Hanjira, secretary-general of the Japanese mission, who has been most active in the railroad adjustment, declared yesterday that he personally is as confident as he ever was that a solution will be found.

### Tokyo Will Decide

Mr. Hanjira asserted that the reference of the question to Tokyo was due to the fact that the Japanese delegation had already gone farther by way of concession than their instructions permitted, and that after the Chinese delegates stood pat and refused to grant some of the guarantees which the Japanese delegation insisted on, there was nothing left but to refer the entire situation to Tokyo.

Within the next few days it is expected that the Tokyo Government will present its views of the situation as detailed by the delegation. It was stated that no recommendations were made, but that the entire history of the negotiations were outlined, together with the concessions made on both sides and the points on which no agreement seemed in sight, when the conference adjourned sine die on Tuesday.

The belief that a settlement is in sight is shared by members of the American and British delegations, who are expected to use the good offices for a settlement as soon as the conversations are resumed. Japan does not desire to force the issue into the Conference itself and rather than do that is expected to yield further to China's demands.

The points in issue now are really not vital; they do affect the question of Chinese ownership and title to the railroad. When the conference adjourned they brought their differences down to the point where only the manner of payment by China and the demand by Japan for some guarantee for efficient management were involved.

On the first of these, the question of payment, the number of years it shall extend over and the guarantee China will give, do not present insurmountable obstacles; rather than let this alone interfere with the settlement, the United States might propose that the international consortium assume the responsibility for the 30,000,000 gold marks, plus improvement costs which Japan is to be paid for the railroad.

The real trouble apparently centers round the demand of the Japanese delegation for a guarantee for the efficient management of the road; it is because of this that Japan asked that Japanese be appointed to the positions of traffic manager, chief engineer and accountant. The probability is that even on this proposition Japan will yield and offer a counter proposal that Japanese be appointed as associates with Chinese officials in these positions for a very limited period of time. At least this is the way the situation looks now.

Japan's delegates know full well that there must be a settlement; they are merely maneuvering to prevent the appearance of a special treaty; they would like some form of control of the railroad; what they would like would be for China to borrow the necessary money from Japanese financiers for a long period, say 30 years, with the railroad revenues as guarantee under management of Japanese officials, representing the financiers; this is impossible because of China's determination to eliminate as much as possible every trace of Japanese control in Shantung; the offer of China to pay cash was one which the Japanese conference found very hard to circumvent.

### Ambiguity Attacked

Japan's Status Under Treaty Should Be Made Clear, Senators Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Confusion prevailing over the different interpretations placed on Article 1 of the four-power treaty by President Harding and the American delegates to the arms conference, led yesterday to open demands in the Senate that the ambiguous phraseology be so clarified that the United States would know whether it is bound to employ its military forces to help protect Japan proper or merely her insular possessions in the Pacific.

President Harding's view, which runs counter to that held by the State Department, together with his willingness to accept the delegates' version of the interpretation, found the Senate divided against itself. It called forth criticism from William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and later from the day James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, in a Senate speech, denounced the secret sessions of the

Conference, which, he protested, kept even the President of the United States "from knowing what is going on."

"If this keeps on, Article 10 will become respectable," said Senator Reed, "and the drafters of the Versailles Treaty will be regarded as the most candid of men."

### Reservation Is Asked

Consideration of the President's views on the construction of Article 1 of the Pacific pact, made public on Tuesday, developed new opposition in the Senate on the part of the so-called "mild reservationists," who favor a reservation stipulating in unmistakable terms that the Japanese mainland is not involved by the treaty. The sponsor of this proposition is Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, who stated, however, after a conference with the President at the White House, that he agreed with Mr. Harding's interpretation of the term "insular possession." Because of the counter opinion held by the State Department, Mr. McNary declared all doubt should be removed through a reservation making it perfectly plain that Japan proper does not come within the interpretation of the term. Unless this is done, he intimated, he and other mild reservationists will vote against the treaty.

The attitude of Senator McNary was gratifying to the so-called "irreconcilables," who took it to indicate that a break between the mild reservationists and Henry Cabot Lodge is imminent. Senator Lodge, it is understood, holds the view that such a reservation would be destructive of the treaty unless agreed to by Japan, Great Britain and France.

### Senator Borah Objects

"It is not remarkable that many senators are beginning to wonder what the treaty is all about when its authors find themselves in disagreement with the President himself as to just what it does mean," said Senator Borah. "In view of what has happened, and the bewilderment that has followed the different constructions placed on the treaty, no one will surely urge that it be ratified until at least it is made to speak plain language."

"There are two propositions which provide compelling reasons why the treaty should be rewritten, one, as to just what it does cover in the way of territory, and two, as to just what it means when it says that the contracting parties 'shall communicate with one another fully and frankly, in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken.'"

"Under this language the four-power signatories to the treaty could declare that the 'most efficient measures' were war measures, and if they so desired it would be morally bound at least to help carry them out."

"Now there is plenty of plain English to exclude from the treaty the possibility of the United States being involved and the use of military and naval force by the treaty terms. So by all means let us have the treaty speak in plain and unmistakable language that the American people can understand, and the diplomats sitting behind the closed doors of the Conference cannot misconstrue."

President Harding was sharply criticized in the Senate by Senator Reed, who asked how the government's foreign relations are to be carried on if the "President, himself does not know whether we guarantee an empire or just a few islands in the Pacific."

Senator Reed declared that the President had described as the virtue of the treaty that it did not bind the United States to protect Japan or any other power. "But when he found out that Mr. Hughes, Senator Lodge and Senator Underwood hold that is all right, anyhow," he added.

"Is it not astounding, appalling, that these conferences are so secret that even the President of the United States does not know whether the agreement we are asked to perpetuate for 10 years binds us to send our sons to the Japanese mainland or just to small isles in the Pacific? It is entering on a treaty so trivial as that, a treaty that may lead to war and bloodshed," Mr. Reed continued.

"Wouldn't it be worth while for the President to know what was going on?" he asked.

Drawing a sharp contrast between guaranteeing the protection of the Japanese mainland and island possessions, Senator Reed declared that the British or Japanese delegates would not remain long in Washington if it were discovered that they had guaranteed protection to other countries without the knowledge of their home governments.

### Public Opinion Needed

Submarine Question Depends on People, Says Dr. Kirchwey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Public opinion in the United States, if it wishes to obtain genuine armament restriction from the Washington Conference, must continue to make that wish felt in Washington, declared Prof. George W. Kirchwey, former president of the American Peace Society, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Asked to express his opinion with reference to the anti-submarine issue, Professor Kirchwey said:

"There was an agitated fluttering in the dove-cotes the other day when a leading morning paper announced that the advisory committee of the American delegation to the Washington Conference had reported that American public opinion 'backs the navy's stand on submarines and opposes their abolition or limitations on their size.' The Foreign Policy Association, which has rendered such notable service in the campaign for a real disarmament program, at once telegraphed an emphatic protest against this misrepresentation of the

attitude of the American people and elicited a reply to the effect that, though a report had been made on the subject, it said nothing respecting public opinion.

### Public Must Decide

"The advisory committee makes no denial of the allegation that it gave the advice referred to in the newspaper statement and it is therefore not unfair to assume that the report was correct in that respect. It has generally been assumed that the function of this advisory committee was to interpret and report to the American delegation what the American people were thinking and feeling on the subjects before the Conference. Apparently the advisory committee entertains a different conception of its office and has acted on the assumption that it might properly ignore or even set itself athwart the current of American public opinion."

"The result of this is that, if the American people are, as the Foreign Policy Association asserts, opposed to the unlimited development of the submarine as an arm of warfare, it is up to them to make their will in the matter clear to the President, to Secretary Hughes and the American delegation in general."

"I can't help feeling that the argument against what is alleged to be the American naval position with respect to the submarine has been confused by the horror excited by the illegal use of the German U-boat, which brought our country into the war. It is exasperated as a lawless form of aggression which sacrificed innocent lives of non-combatants as well as lawful and innocent commerce. But if later developments of the war have not lessened this feeling of horror and reprobation, they should, at least, have relegated it to a subordinate position. Where the U-boat slew hundreds, the bombing airplane slew thousands and the British naval blockade its tens of thousands."

### Submarine Succeeds Warship

"In the next war, so graphically portrayed in Will Irwin's book, the submarine, as a menace to the lives and property of non-combatants, will sink into insignificance in comparison with poison gas, the bombing airplane and the blocking fleet. At its worst it will be auxiliary to, or the successor of, the destroyer and the cruiser in bringing about the starvation of the enemy population by the recognized process of the blockade."

"The argument for the restriction of this arm of warfare is precisely analogous to that for the restriction which the Conference is seeking to impose in the case of capital ships. To restrict the latter and leave the former uncontrolled is to take away with one hand what is given with the other. It converts the whole Washington performance into a farce."

### People Must "Watch Out"

"What we have demanded and have been led to expect is an important diminution of sea power, not a camouflaged substitution of one form of sea power for another. If the people of the world get nothing out of this much-heralded and much-acclaimed meeting but the exchange of a dealer for a cheaper instrumentality of aggression and wholesale destruction, they may well say 'thank you for nothing.'"

"The bombshell which the French delegation has just thrown into the Conference may find its explanation in Mr. Briand's cynical answer to the British demand for the rigid restriction of the submarine. France may well abandon her preposterous demand for 10 capital ships of the most modern and extravagant type in exchange for the privilege of filling the English Channel and the Mediterranean with submarines."

"If the American people are really desirous of securing a restriction of armaments that shall restrict and that will remove, by ever so little, the menace of war from the world, now is the time to make their voice heard and felt. Notwithstanding Secretary Hughes' splendid initiative they will get little enough out of the Washington Conference at the best. They will get less than nothing if they don't watch out."

### Prince Interprets Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In the opinion of Prince Tokugawa of the Japanese delegation at the Washington Conference, the four-power Pacific treaty is a moral pledge of the powers to consult one another in a friendly manner to maintain the general peace of the Pacific, and as such no nation can refuse to accept it. He does not believe that the treaty is a moral pledge to go to war.

Prince Tokugawa, at a dinner given in his honor by Lindsey Russell, founder of the Japanese society, said an agreement on the Shantung issue was near. Opposition to this and to the treaty agreement would be negligible in his country.

"As long as Japan is assured that she need fear no assault upon her own independence," he said, "and need contemplate no dangerous aggressions upon the security of China, you will find that she will play the part of peace. The security of China is vital to her, and she rejoices not only because of the evidence that this Conference has given that she need not fear for herself, but because of the security which has also been given to her great and worthy neighbor."

### Borah Stand Approved

President of American Farm Bureau Advocates Further Limitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Greater reduction in armaments, more comprehensive in every way than any of the proposals so far considered by the Washington Conference is advocated by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation,

Mr. Howard's organization, whose national headquarters are here, has more than 1,300,000 members with large organizations in nearly every state of the Union.

Convictions expressed by Mr. Howard in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here reinforced the stand taken by W. E. Borah, Senator from Idaho. Senator Borah has emphasized the fact that the Conference, in bargaining over navies, has not touched the submarines, aeroplanes and poison gas, which promise to be the chief weapons of the next war.

"We are very much pleased," said Mr. Howard, "with the prospect of naval reductions. We would be very glad to see much greater reductions in navies and reductions in armies as well. The Conference has not gone nearly far enough."

"Any of the things which enter into warfare that are destructive of innocent life and property should be eliminated."

"We would be glad to see an international agreement abolishing the manufacture and use of submarines, aeroplanes and gases for warfare. A strong alliance of nations would be needed to enforce the agreement. The four-power treaty might furnish a basis for enforcement."

### TENDENCY TOWARD SUBMARINE BAN

Growing Opinion Said to Favor Arms Conference Action on Undersea Warfare and Agreement Regarding Poison Gas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Organizations unofficially connected with the Washington Conference, yet watching its progress carefully, show a decided trend of sentiment for action against the submarine and chemical warfare, declared the Rev. William M. MacNair, secretary of the Cambridge Federation of Churches, discussing with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his reactions to the work of the Conference and impressions gathered during a visit to Washington last week. In a word, he said, there is a unanimous endorsement of what has been accomplished, and a growing unanimity of opinion that the present Conference is not justified, in the light of public sentiment, in stopping short of certain elements of the machinery of warfare which possibly may become major methods in the event of another war.

"It is apparent," Mr. MacNair said, "that those who had entertained perhaps too high hopes for the achievements of the Conference in the direction of peace have modified their views. Wishes to see the ultimate of disarmament and agreement for peace seem to have given way to recognition of the fact that it is impossible to put on the roof before the house is built. Hope now is centered in the fundamental accomplishments of the present Conference upon which can be constructed a firm machinery for peace by further progress in the current deliberations or by subsequent conferences."

There is little or no weight of opinion justifying the submarine for any other purpose than that of war, Mr. MacNair said. It is now recognized as an integral part of naval armament, and this recognition is beginning to bring demands that, as such, the submarine must be considered for regulation or abolition. Somewhat the same opinion prevails with regard to chemical warfare, which is regarded as an abhorrent element, the necessary outlawing of which is rendered somewhat difficult by conditions surrounding its preparation.

Mr. MacNair particularly emphasized the salutary effect of letters, resolutions and petitions sent to Washington expressing the sentiment and support of millions of individual citizens and of hundreds of organizations. It is this expression which has urged the Conference to what has been achieved so far, and which justifies its going further. Added representations to the American delegation and to the President will aid in this, Mr. MacNair added.

Asked what sentiment he noted with regard to perpetuation of the Conference, Mr. MacNair replied that this idea is gaining favor. Personally, he feels that future meetings are to be desired and are a duty for this Conference to provide. But, he added, steps should be taken to avoid building up a hierarchy which would dictate terms for nations to adopt. The deliberations should follow the implications of the word "conference," he said, and subjects at issue should come before the meetings at the instance of public demand and should be settled on the basis of this demand.

### Submarines Called Menace

American Advisory Committee Advocates Their Elimination

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—On behalf of our country-wide membership we most emphatically protest against the report credited to the American advisory committee that American public opinion backs the navy's stand on submarines and opposes their abolition or limitation on their size."

From a recent bulletin of the National Foreign Policy Association. "From constant contact with many national organizations actively interested in the Washington Conference, representing millions of members, we are convinced that the report is diametrically opposed to the point of view dominant among our people. They realize that the cruiser submarine is not defensive. It is an offensive weapon. They are consistent, therefore, that it should be completely eliminated. To sanction such malignant weapons would minimize the effect of the

American delegates' magnificent proposal in regard to capital ships and would tend to justify the cynics who question the sincerity of American proposals, on the ground that the naval arms will merely make warfare cheaper, not less probable and certainly more devastating and terrible. We are protesting directly to the President and to the American delegates against this misinterpretation of the public opinion of the country. Our people have not so soon forgotten that we were brought into the world war not by capital ships, but by submarines."

A resolution passed at a recent mass meeting in Masonic Hall, Washington, District of Columbia, was as follows: "Believing that war is a menace to civilization, and, in particular, that the use of such weapons as submarines, gases and poisons is a disgrace to humanity, this meeting warmly commends the position taken by the official advisory committee of the American arms Conference delegation recommending abandonment of all forms of chemical warfare. It urges furthermore that no naval bases or fortifications which are regarded as a threat to any other country be established or maintained."

### Mr. Viviani Arrives in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—René Viviani and Marshal Poch arrived today in France. Mr. Viviani declared that he had an excellent impression of the Washington Conference. France had obtained a diplomatic success for questions had been settled with regard to French interests.

He insisted that France could not disarm until she was assured that Germany, with her formidable factories of chemical products, had given complete guarantees regarding the limitation or cessation of the fabrication of asphyxiating gases.

As for submarine and naval units, France had need of increased tonnage to assure liaison with her colonies. The frank letter of Charles E. Hughes, in which he states that, at the moment when America is ready to do all that is possible to aid France she would be disappointed to learn that hundreds of millions should be devoted to warships, is printed with the reply of Aristide Briand without comment in the French evening papers.

### CONFERENCE GROUP NOT WIDE ENOUGH

Appeal for League of Nations Is Made to Consolidate Gains Won by Washington Delegates for Limiting Armament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The Washington Conference should be highly commended for what it has done toward establishing a background or basis for a better understanding among nations and thus for progress toward disarmament," said Mrs. James Lewis Laidlaw, one of the first suffrage workers in the State and nation and vice-chairman of the Women's Nonpartisan Pro-League Council, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, "but it must be clearly understood that disarmament cannot be accomplished without an organization of nations. I do not see how this 'Made in America' Conference, praiseworthy as it is, can do anything so drastic as to abolish submarines, armored cruisers, poison gas and other barbarous devices. It can only recommend. It is the disarmament committee of the League of Nations which is in a position to bring people together to take action on such subjects."

"We cannot be too appreciative of the fine spirit of cooperation shown by other nations represented at the Conference, nor of the excellent work of Secretary Hughes, and we must realize that they have accomplished a remarkable amount of good for this kind of a conference, a conference detached from all efficient organizations of the world. In fact, it is a conference of a highly artificial character. What has been accomplished could never have been brought about except by the splendid spirit of those other peoples who have been asked to step out of the orbit of their normal international organization to join with us in our program. This affords good ground for hope for future international action. But loose phrases about good feeling and gentlemen's agreements must be cemented into something stable."

"Abolishing submarines is not enough. It must be possible to control the causes of war as they arise. This must be a means of controlling irritations at the outset by an organization of nations. I do not believe in asking the impossible of this Conference. I do believe in the abolition of all war, but the path to that lies through international organization. War can be abolished only by elimination of its causes, not by destruction of symptoms."

"The four-power treaty is not ideal, it is not a panacea for all ills, but it is a temporary makeshift for our thorough cooperation in the League of Nations. It cleans up a few little points, but the most cheering thing about it is that it was possible to make it."

### LYNCHING RECORD PRESENTED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Recorded lynchings number 343 for the 33-year period, 1889-1921, in the United States, according to figures just issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the benefit of congressmen who are at present considering the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

### ATTEMPT TO FORM COALITION CABINET

Effort Made in Canada to Unite Liberals and Progressives in Order to Form Ministry Under Mr. Mackenzie King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Negotiations are in progress, the purpose of which is the bringing together of the Liberal and Progressive forces of the Dominion for the formation of a new Federal Cabinet under Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Premier-elect. As to the result of these negotiations there is deep speculation in political circles, since upon the outcome will depend whether Mr. King can form a truly national government, which will have sufficient support in the House of Commons to insure its carrying on the affairs of the country without danger of defeat.

Just as Sir Robert Borden and Arthur Meighen, after 1917, found it difficult to form a really national government, on account of the solid Liberal bloc in Quebec, so Mr. King is now faced with a similar difficulty in the creation of his Cabinet, owing to the almost solid Progressive bloc in the three prairie provinces.

Prior to the election he strove vainly to bring about an alliance between the two "forces of progress" and in very many seats in the Dominion Liberals and Progressives were, as a consequence of his failure to bring about an entente, arrayed against each other in the common cause of defeating the Meighen Government. The Liberals, under Mr. King, however, came back from the polls with a representation just about equaling that of the Progressive and Conservative parties combined.

### E. C. Drury Consulted

Mr. King could form a government without the inclusion of Progressive elements. Such, however, is not his desire. Hence his resumption of negotiations with the leaders of the Progressive Party. Overtures were first made to E. C. Drury, head of the Agrarian Government of Ontario. Mr. Drury is a man of marked ability, the prestige of whose government is growing with the times. He is a former Liberal whose views are still decidedly liberal.

Following a conference with Mr. King he summoned his followers in the Legislative Assembly to a caucus at Toronto yesterday, and following the caucus he arrived in Ottawa to confer with Mr. King today.

Questioned afterward he declared that his mission had been of a wholly confidential character, and that he had nothing to say. It is, however, rumored that the caucus was strongly averse to his leaving the provincial arena on account of the difficulty of finding a successor to him as provincial leader and Premier. The government in Ontario provides problems second only in importance to those of the federal administration, and there is no strong man in sight to take Mr. Drury's place.

An emissary was sent by Mr. King to the west. As a result Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, called his victorious candidates from the three prairie provinces to meet in secret caucus at Saskatoon. There was plain talking, but the one concrete result made public is the fact that Mr. Crerar has left for the east to confer with the federal Premier-elect. As a forerunner, Hon. A. B. Hudson, independent member-elect for Winnipeg South, arrived two days ago and has already seen Mr. King.

### Amalgamation Opposed

Among the Progressives, there is a strong element opposed to any amalgamation with the Liberals, by which the identity of the new party might be lost. These hold that the function of the "bloc" should be to maintain a watching brief for the prairies, to give independent support to measures calculated to be of national benefit; and to continually press for the relief of "evils" under which the west suffers.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that, if proper assurances are given that certain well-defined policies will be carried out, it would be better if the Progressives were represented in the new government. And it is believed here that, if Mr. Crerar consents to enter the Cabinet, it will be upon definite conditions. Among these conditions will probably be that in the east—and Quebec in particular—the members of the Cabinet be chosen from the "progressives" and not the "reactionary" Liberals, the west being highly suspicious of the so-called "Montreal group."

Mr. King will probably further be asked to pledge himself to a fair and honest trial of public ownership and operation of the national railways, under improved management; to carry out his platform of tariff reform and to make a further endeavor to bring about a reciprocal agreement between Canada and the United States; to hand over to the western provinces their natural resources, and to bring about a redistribution of Canadian federal constituencies partly based upon proportional representation.

Mr. King secured the greater portion of his following from east of the Great Lakes. It is obvious therefore that there may be considerable opposition to his giving such pledges, if they are asked of him. There is a fairly strong body of opinion in the Liberal ranks, in the first place, opposed to the formation of anything in the nature of a coalition with the Progressives.

"Any man who enters the Cabinet must enter as a Liberal and without conditions," is the view of that body. To include the Progressive leader upon his own terms, it is contended, would be to concede the victory in the recent election, not to the Liberals, but to

the Progressives. The Liberal platform is a national platform, they hold, and requires no revision. And Mr. King is advised that the best possible way to secure progressive support is to give good Liberal government.

### NEW WIRELESS PLANT IN ARGENTINA TESTED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (By The Associated Press).—A new, powerful, German wireless station has been constructed at Monte Grande, in the province of Buenos Aires, and was successfully tested on Tuesday. Messages were received from stations 15,000 kilometers distant.

During the tests a code message being transmitted from San Francisco to Tokyo was picked up. The station has been installed over an area of approximately 1400 acres, and when completed will consist of six big towers, each approximately 630 feet high. It is claimed that the station will be able to communicate with points all over the world. Services are to be inaugurated about the middle of next year for receiving, and in February, 1923, for sending.

### PARTIES IN SAAR AREA PROTEST TO LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—All political parties in the Saar area have sent a memorial to the League of Nations in which they protest against the one-sided character of the present administration which favors France and takes no account of the wishes of the local population. The German press regards the step in question as highly significant.

### RAIL SUIT ARGUMENTS DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Arguments in the suit brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad system, which, it is said, threatens the existence of the United States Railroad Labor Board, were postponed yesterday by Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court here. He did not set a definite time for a future hearing, but mentioned January 3 or 4 as possible dates. The road has been granted a temporary injunction restraining the publication of a statement by the board, in which it is said the Pennsylvania is censured for violating a decision.

### ADDRESS BY RADIOPHONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An audience of several thousands of persons throughout the eastern part of the United States and Canada and many ships off the Atlantic Coast, heard an address on business conditions by radiophone recently. The address was given by Roger W. Babson from the wireless station of the American Radio and Research Corporation at Medford Hillside. Mr. Babson predicted that the low point and upward turn of business would come in 1922 and not in 1923 or 1924 as many have forecast.

### A. SHUMAN & CO.

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Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Toward the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### The Industrious Spaniel

The Manx sea gull who seized a golf ball from under the very niblick of a player, was a sport-sport as well as a gourmand. His conduct can be extenuated only on the plea of defective education. Very different it is with the spaniel who plies a steady trade on certain links in Cornwall. The course lies along the cliff top, with a steep seaward slope strewn with loose rocks and thick with gorse and all kinds of tangled growth. Many a ball goes bounding down. From the doorstep of a cottage looking on the links, an amiable spaniel watches. In it fancy which sees his brown eyes glisten when a new ball is dropped, in token that the old one is abandoned? When the last golfer hies home, the spaniel's hour comes. Unhastily, systematically, he works that bank of rock and heather, where four feet have so great an advantage in security, and the nose is a safer guide to hidden treasure than the eye. His accomplice, a mere boy, who acts as store-keeper and accountant, receives the proceeds on the brink. Up and down trots the traveling member of the firm, till darkness is complete, and he lolls homeward, behind his colleague, whose pockets bulge with treasure to be exchanged tomorrow with its former owners or their friends for coin.

### In Anchored Huts on an Island

Three hundred miles from the eastern coast of Queensland there is an islet with a coral reef fringing it on three sides. On this small dot of the Pacific, Willis Island, an important wireless experiment is being conducted in the interests of meteorology and shipping. Capt. J. K. Davis, Commonwealth director of navigation, is spending five months on this island with a wireless plant and two operators and they will not be relieved until next April. The island is swept by storms and the huts erected on it have been "anchored" with chains, so that they will float if the island is temporarily under water. The cost of this experiment is estimated at about £6000.

### New Musical Instruments?

Music lovers with an aversion for jazz were recently alarmed to hear from Italy that one of the modernist composers had engaged an inventor to make a group of new instruments to increase the resources of the conventional orchestra of strings, percussion, brass and bells. The result was a dozen or more devices to make strange sounds, and the composer quickly set to paper the notes of a tone poem that would employ these new sounds. Ears attuned to Mozart and Beethoven take no pleasure in these strange, not to say raucous, sounds. Noise-making machines, they are termed by listeners who will have none of them. With all the present demand that the symphony orchestra be enlarged to meet the peculiar demands of this new writer or that, it would seem that it would be in order to hold a conference of musicians with the object of determining just what constitutes a musical instrument.

### Yale on Broadway

Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale, according to the Yale Daily News, has drawn up a list of plays "for the benefit of the Yale undergraduates who intend to spend the whole or part of the holidays in New York." Whether parents will approve Professor Phelps' action is a question which will come to every one who gives the list so much as a glance. Be the plays what they may, they will keep the earnest student of the drama on Broadway every night of the vacation and also call him down to the theater district for every matinee, for, if he misses very many opportunities, he will have to return to New Haven without having seen one or more of the recommended productions. In all they number just 18 and the vacation is a paltry matter of two weeks and three days, including two Sundays.

### My Lady Lee

Thousands of children have played the old English singing game of "London Bridge is broken down, Sing O my Lady Lee," without knowing or as a matter of fact in the least caring who Lady Lee might be. In a lecture to members of the London Society on "Old London Bridge," Mr. Caroe said: "Here I must digress and take you back to the nursery. Who can think of London Bridge without recalling

nursery days? 'London Bridge is broken down'  
How shall we build it up again?  
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;  
How shall we build it up again?  
With a gay ladies.

Now nobody," he said, "has ever yet attempted to explain who Lady Lee was, nor her connection with London Bridge."  
In making the attempt at an explanation the lecturer had to go back to the first stone-arched bridge built in England since the Roman days. This was at Stratford-atte-Bow, which was constructed by the order of Matilda, wife of Henry I (1100-1135), whose travels brought her face to face with the problem of transportation across rivers. London Bridge at this time was built of wood and constantly breaking down, and Peter of Colechurch after a last vain attempt to maintain it in timber set out to build it in stone, and accomplish his great task. He made it as safe to dance over Father Thames as it was to dance over my Lady Lee at Bow.

### ROBINS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

English robins have namesakes in three continents, for in China and New Zealand as well as in America, settlers from England gave the familiar name to a native bird. The American migratory thrush recalls by its reddish breast the brighter gorget of the English species. Though duller of plumage, the New Zealand robin earned the name by its tameness; and there is a touch of the same friendly nature in the Chinese cage-bird. Several English birds are distinguished by a human nickname: tom-tit, jackdaw, magpie, jenny wren, and even philip sparrow. But only the robin redbreast has made friends so thoroughly with man that its full name is almost forgotten, while its nickname is coextensive with the English language.

Robins in the northern United States are welcomed as heralds of spring, but the English robin is not an immigrant. Almost all birds in England shift their quarters to some extent in hard winter weather, but few move less than the robin. A great part of its human charm lies in its faithfulness to the yard or garden where it was bred, and its demand—for it is more than an appeal—to be treated as one of the family. It is fonder of attention than any cat, and is almost as companionable as a dog, though it lacks a dog's selfishness. When the gardener turns a sod with his spade, the robin fits up to him and watches each movement with its bright eye full of appreciation. On a country walk in England, a robin will often accompany us along the lane, sitting on a few yards at a time, as if to encourage us. If we rest in a shady spot in the woods, by an overhanging bank or snug thicket, probably a robin will appear in a few seconds' time and sing, with its eye upon us, almost within reach of our hand. The other day a correspondent of an English newspaper described how a robin sang every day perched between the ears of a horse in a stable, and actually went to roost in its mane. This is only a slight extension of the robin's habitual confidence in all its dealings with beasts and men.

This boldness of the robin in England is a curious outgrowth on its normal habit. On the continent of Europe the robin is a shy woodland bird; and even in England a minority of robins keep aloof, in the old way, in the woods. Some subtle combination of climate and garden scenery and popular fondness for birds seems to have encouraged the English robins to assume a privileged position as domestic pets. They have thus become immensely more numerous, and it is unnecessary for them to face the hardships even of local migration. All birds are most sedentary when they are most comfortable; and in an English country garden, and the primrose-covered lanes outside it, the robin finds freedom, food, shelter, and kindly protection—all a bird needs. In hard frosts, which in England are only occasional, the robin appears at the window with a bright, confiding eye, which says "Kindly give me crumbs."

Children love him for his bright plumage and bold ways. It is too much to expect of wild nature that a bird so bold shall also be gentle and chivalrous; and the robin is jealous of his rights. He seems to hold, with some justice, that he has won his place in the domestic system by the use of his intelligence, and he is not prepared to share the profits with rivals. When birds of varied kinds come to the winter bird-table, no bird of anything like his own size may eat until the robin is fed. There are fierce fights in robin families, once the molting season has brought nursery life to an end. Though one garden may hold six robins, each requires his own separate territory; and there is much strife in early autumn until the estate is divided. When passions rise, song flows, too; the robin's autumn song is one of the sweetest pleasures of the country year. It begins when most birds are silent, as soon as August dawns suggest the first coolness of autumn. The robin is a cousin of the thrushes, and a very near relation of the nightingale; so he belongs to a family of rare songsters, and he does not disgrace the family gift. Like the American bluebird, he is an exception to the general rule that brightly plumaged birds are not sweet singers; and his mate breaks another rule, that the hen bird is usually more soberly dressed than the cock. Only slender shape and slightly smaller size distinguish the mother robin, who lifts her red throat above the edge of the nest, as the children peep down in spring. Young robins in their first summer are spotted with dull yellowish brown; and young nightingales are dressed in the same pattern. This uniform is a survival of the family markings in very ancient days, before the world was brightened by the evolution of the robin's breast and the nightingale's song.

## THE REALITY IN "VANITY FAIR"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been said of Thackeray and with some justice that he was not a plot maker. He certainly could make plots when he liked but he could also get on very well without them. "Vanity Fair," for instance, does not suffer from having no hero. The charm of his novels lies in the individuality with which he invests his characters. We not only know them from their sayings and doings but with a deft touch he depicts them in their own setting. We know the houses they live in and the rooms in which they pass their time.

In "Vanity Fair" this sense of reality is very strong. How hard it is to believe, for instance, that there never were any Miss Pinkertons living in Chiswick Mall and keeping a girls' school there. Did never "a large family coach with two fat horses in blazing harness driven by a fat coachman in a three-cornered hat and a wig" drive away from one of those houses and a girl lean out of it and fling a heavy book at the feet of a kindly lady who was waving a farewell? No! Alas! None of it happened and we must be content to make believe. The Mall is very much now what it was 100 years ago. Thackeray

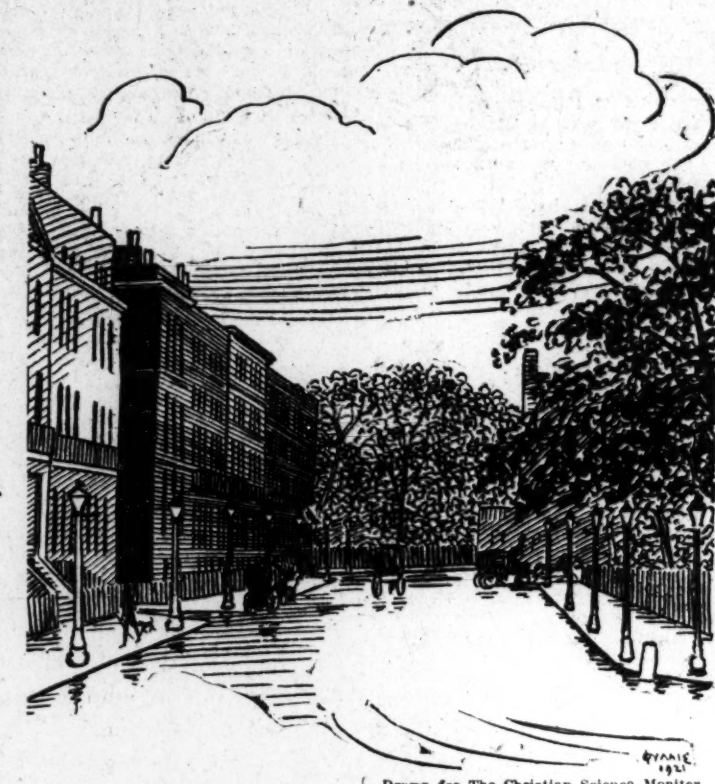
see Cavendish Square and Harcourt House under these names and others again, Manchester Square and Hertford House. Of course there is no 201 Curzon Street, but a tall, narrow house at the southwestern end of the street is generally believed to be the one Thackeray had thought of as Becky's town house, where she gave her wonderful little dinners.

One of his daughters used to relate of Thackeray that in going about London with him he would often point out the houses where in imagination he had placed his characters and where scenes in his novels had taken place. Writing to a friend from Brussels shortly after the publication of "Vanity Fair" he says: "I am going today to the Hotel de la Terrasse where Becky used to live and shall pass by Captain Osborn's lodgings, where I recollect meeting him and his little wife. . . . How curious it is I believe perfectly in all these people and feel quite an interest in the inn in which they lived." And that is what so many of his readers feel, too.

## THE LOEB LIBRARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The question of classical education, which now, as ever, brings forth as much difference of opinion as any other educational problem, is often discussed by people who omit a most



The Smedleys lived in Russell Square

must have known it well, for as a small boy he lived with an aunt at Chiswick and went to school at one of these houses. It is probably more beautiful now than in his day, as the mellowness of time has descended upon it. Old world and aloof! With its quaint atmosphere of distinction, one could almost imagine that the eyot in front, with its fringe of osters, had kept at a respectful distance all the modernizing and vulgarizing influences which may have threatened it from the life of the busy river.

In 1841, when Thackeray began to write "Vanity Fair," he was living in "Coram Street, Bloomsbury, and so it is not surprising that he should have made that part of London the scene of so much that happens in the story. Russell Square is peopled for us with the comings and goings of the Smedleys and the Osborns from the time when Amelia Smedley and Becky Sharp, fresh from school, arrived at the Smedleys' house, until many years later, when it was dismantled and the furniture taken away and stored. The friendships of the two families, never very cordial, however, the peeps across the gardens at one another's houses, the interchange of visits, the quarrel, the arrival upon the scene of George Osborn Junior—one fancies one can see it all as in a modern cinema. Only one side of the square has changed since then and that is where they have put up some modern hotels. There never was a No. 94, so the Osborns' house is unknown, but we remember that when George Osborn, the morning after the visit to Vauxhall, walked up Southampton Row from Holborn he laughed to see the heads from different stories on the outlook. One, of course, was watching for himself and the other for the great Joe, which helps us to place somewhat where the Smedleys lived. The Foundling Chapel still stands, in spite of many threats of removal. Here the Osborns worshipped on Sundays and here came Amelia, to see from a distance her boy's head beneath the memorial tablet to his father which Mr. Osborn Senior had placed on the wall above the pew after the battle of Waterloo. In Coram Street lived young Todd, George Junior's great friend and admirer; in Hart Street, Bloomsbury, was the academy kept by the Rev. Lawrence Veal where little George went to school.

The Ship Hotel, Brighton, comes into the tale, for here "it was that George and Amelia stayed when on their honeymoon trip. At Brighton they met Becky and Rawdon Crawley. Joe Smedley was also of the party, and it was at his suggestion that one day they went to eat jellies at Mutton's on the sea front, only it is described as "Dutton's" for purposes of disguise.

Where the scene of the second part of the book, the account of Becky's triumphs in society and her downfall, is laid is a matter of dispute. Some will have it that Gaunt Square is Berkeley Square, Gaunt House, Lansdowne House, and Great Gaunt Street, where Sir Pitt Crawley's town house was situated, Hill Street. Curzon Street is, of course, close by. Others

important consideration from their argument. Without doubt, the advantages of reading Sophocles, Thucydides and Cicero are inestimable and a knowledge of the languages in which they wrote lends people an added power of thought just as the intimate knowledge of French cannot fail to add grace to any foreigner; it is therefore not so much this that is in dispute, but rather the extent to which classical studies as carried out today succeed in achieving this object.

It is the experience of many men that they pass through school life spending a majority of the hours of work in studying the grammar, syntax and composition of the ancient languages, and at the end have hardly read any of the literature itself. To begin with, the inclination is not always there, and further, if the translation of a Greek play is the task, the object is not to appreciate the play but to prove that hours have been spent mastering the syntax of particles and poetic construction. Fortunate indeed is the boy whose master appreciates the value of his using a Lebb's Sophocles with the Greek on one side and the English on the other and all necessary notes at the foot; he can then attack the work not as a puzzle in which he must display the ingenuity of a juggler, but as something wherein heart and head may each find their appeal.

Whatever some schoolmasters may say there are numbers of people who want to read the classics for themselves and not to prove their own cleverness or application; and it is for these that the Loeb Library exists: it was founded "to bring the classics within reach of English and American readers, in such a way that if they knew only English they might have access to their substance, and if they had ever learnt Latin or Greek they might be able to learn them again in the easiest way. Experience has shown that both these ends have been served: that those who know and loved have renewed their love, while very many who knew not have learnt."

The Loeb Library is exactly what was required to fulfill the purpose which these words outline and it has become a great deal more than a publishing venture, indeed it is a national institution. A text, scrutinized and safeguarded by the greatest scholars of both continents forces a translation prepared by them; sometimes as with Apuleius' Golden Ass an old English version is used—for it would be sacrilege to pass over the famous Adlington version of 1566—but then necessary revisions are carefully made. Thus Augustine's Confessions appear in the 1631 English of W. Watts, Pliny's letters are given in Melmoth's version, Daphnis and Chloe in that of Thornley.

The list of volumes so far published

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reveals an astonishing catholicity of choice; so often in ventures of this kind the familiar and already to be easily obtained volumes begin the series which ceases publication for some reason before the lesser works which are hard to get have seen daylight; but with the Loeb Library the sound plan has been followed of issuing the great and the less great in equal profusion. Thus while Caesar and Cicero, Virgil and Livy, Euripides and Thucydides have begun to appear or are already completed we also find such works as the "Consolations of Philosophy" of Boethius, "the last of ancient world and first of the modern"; then there are the less-known volumes of ancient natural science: Galen on the natural faculties, Theophrastus on Plants; the very important Barlaam and Joasaph of St. John Damascene, "a book extraordinary in literary history, for it links the storytellers of east and west, Gotama Buddha and Shakespeare."

There are several works translated for the first time into English, one of them being Ausonius who wrote of university of life in the fourth century, while Strabo and Pausanias appear once more to be put in the modern traveler's pocket that he may compare the shores of the great sea as they appear to his eyes with the accounts of the ancient geographers. It is indeed the minor works of literature which bring out the similarity between old and new, and while at school we cannot help regarding our authors as exceedingly clever producers of difficult verbiage, the Loeb library helps us to recognize Greek and Romans as men.

It is a well known fact that many soldiers carried volumes of this library in their knapsacks and one writer commented on the fact thus: "French and Russian books have, of course, been in great request; but it will surprise those who regard the Greek and Latin classics as bugbears, or at least old fogies, to hear that they have been in very great demand, especially in the excellent 'Loeb' edition, with both text and translation."

And Sir Edward Cook has written in one of his books of "literary recreation," in a passage which praises this edition by name: "It is not only men of letters who feel thus impelled to stretch hands across the gulf. Cecil Rhodes, for want of a Loeb library, projected something of the sort for his own reading beneath Table Mountain. Stanley, on his expeditions to Equatorial Africa, took Homer and Herodotus and Horace. Mr. Roosevelt, on his sporting expedition to Africa, included Homer and Euripides in his Pigskin Library." Many an unknown reader will echo these words.

## THE WATER-HOLE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I twist my feet out of the deer skin thongs, and stand the snowshoes up against the cabin wall. It is cold outside, but inside the cabin, where the below-zero breath of the night yet remains, it is colder still. The first thing is to light the fires, one in a little box stove for general warmth and the other on the hearth for cheerfulness. As it is a cardinal rule before leaving the cabin, always to lay in a supply of kindling for the next time, the stove is soon roaring and the hearth crackling.

The two absolute essentials are heat and moisture. Heat I now have, and next for moisture. Of course, to obtain water, I could melt snow, but it is a slow job; and unless you have tried it you would scarcely believe how little water you get from a lot of snow, and that little usually has a peculiar smoky taste. So I prepare to chop a water-hole in the ice of the wide lake that spreads before my cabin door.

Strictly speaking, it is not my job. Generally I am accompanied by a friend, who once said that, as his part of the chores, he would undertake to light the mosquito smudge all winter, and chop the water-hole in the summer. The proposal was accepted, but with a reversal of the seasons, and thus the water-hole is his duty. But he is not here today, and I must do it myself.

I load up with an ax and a shovel and a pail and a dipper, and at the door slip on my snowshoes again. It is only a few yards to the edge of the lake, but it is better to go out some little distance on the ice to where the water is deep. Never try to chop a water-hole close to shore. It is a most disheartening experience to find, as I have found, that a large cavity in

the ice, only to strike gravel at last instead of water, the ice being frozen solid to the bottom. Out here the ribbed and water-carved snow of the lake is dazzling in the sunshine, but there is a stranger breeze blowing that does not belong anywhere around this country. Here we are living in the temperate zone, and this breeze must come from far within the arctic circle. It pours over my face like ice water. Also, I have to work with my coat on, which is against all proletarian usage.

The snow has been packed so firmly by the wind that I can cut it out with the shovel in blocks such as the Eskimos use to build their igloos. When five or six feet square of the blue-green ice is uncovered, I take to the ax. And now we come to the great secret of success in chopping water-holes: don't start too small a hole. The ice is two feet thick and may be three. If the diameter of the hole is too small, when the excavation gets to a certain depth, it is impossible to strike the bottom with the blade of the ax. With this in thought, I mark out a circle about 2½ feet across, and begin chopping the ice, which flies out in sharp-edged glassy fragments and splinters. Alternating the ax with the shovel to clear out the loose material, and with breathing spaces between—for alas! I was not brought up to such a directly useful occupation as swinging an ax—I gradually hew out a large rough-hewn cup in the ice about 18 inches deep.

Now, if I only had an ice chisel, the rest would be easy. It would not take long to drill a hole through the remaining six inches or foot of ice, and the water would come welling up into the icy crater. For it must be remembered that the ice is really only part of the water which has expanded a little in freezing. It is floating in rather than on the water, and only a relatively small portion of it is ever above the water level. Consequently the water will bubble up through the smallest perforation, and fill the water-hole nearly to the brim. But I have no ice chisel, and I have to go on chopping with the ax, and the chopping gets harder and harder the deeper I go.

But at last, as I kneel to scoop out the debris with mittened hands—for the hole has become too narrow for the shovel—I see a hopeful sign. The ice toward the bottom is black, and not pale green like the walls. This is an indication that the water is close. A few more heavy blows of the ax, and there it is, gushing up like a spring. It is of a glassy green color, and seems to be heavier and smoother than in the summer.

With the pail dipped full, I snowshoe back to the cabin and fill the kettle with the necessity. One very cold day, before the fires were well started, I poured the kettle full of water just brought in, and placed it on the stove. I know it sounds like an extract from the works of the celebrated Baron Munchausen, but it is a fact that a coat of ice formed over the water while the kettle was on the fire!

With the pail of water I carried back the dipper and the ax, but I left the shovel on the ice for the last ceremonial before I start for home in the evening. Suggested by Drummond's Americanized French-Canadian who on his return to his native land, informed his acquaintances

Dere's noder 't'ing kip on your head, ma frien dey mus' be tole  
Ma name's Bateese Trudeau no more,  
but John B. Waterhole

our hole in the ice is always known as "Bateese Trudeau," and the last duty is to put Bateese to bed. By evening the water-hole is sealed with a stout pane of ice. The final ceremony is to heap this over with a foot or so of loose dry snow, and to mark the exact position of the hole with an evergreen branch, so that if drifting snow obliterates my tracks before I come again I shall know where to dig.

Covering the water-hole thus is a very important matter. If left exposed, the water would freeze solid again in a night, and on my next visit, it would be with me like the Frenchman's concise definition of life: "see repair—et recommencer." Snow is a cold thing to touch, but when loose and dry it is an excellent non-conductor of heat, owing to the large quantity of air imprisoned in its mass. Consequently, if well covered with snow, radiation from the water is so much checked, that when I return next week to find "Jean Bateese," one stroke of the ax will break the ice over him, although in the interval the thermometer may have been down to 35 degrees below zero.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

### Preferential Voting in Elections

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the recent Boston election, according to newspaper reports, many voted for Murphy who really preferred Baxter, and yet on the other hand a considerable number who preferred Murphy to Curley threw away their votes on Baxter because they preferred him to Murphy. In other words many voters had to vote contrary to their real will in order to try to make their votes to some extent effective, and at the same time many who did vote according to their real will thwarted their will very effectively in doing so, helping to throw the victory to a man whom they wanted to defeat.

The election furnishes a good example of the helplessness of the voter under the old-fashioned method of voting still in use in Boston and most other parts of the country. Certain voters in Boston wanted to help elect Baxter as against Curley if possible, otherwise to help elect Murphy as against Curley. Other voters wanted to help elect Murphy as against Curley if possible, otherwise to help elect Baxter as against Curley. But the voting system did not permit them to express their will thus fully so that it could be carried out under any circumstances.

I should think Boston would be interested in the single transferable vote, a method of voting which permits the voter to express his will on the ballot fully and to have it made as effective as possible under any circumstances. I am not referring to the so-called Bucklin system of preferential voting, which is used in many American communities, as that system is very defective: under it a voter's second or lower choice on the ballot may help to defeat his first choice. I refer to the "single transferable vote" or "Mare system," which has now been adopted by several cities in this country, including Cleveland, Ohio, where it is to be put into operation two years hence.

But if Boston becomes interested in the single transferable vote, I hope it will not be satisfied to apply it to the election of mayor. I hope, indeed, that Boston will apply this method of voting as a proportional system, to its council, and then let the council rule through a chief administrator selected by itself. This seems to me a much better plan of government. It is, of course, the "manager plan" resting on the basis of a council elected by the Hare system of proportional representation.

This combination assures majority rule for the majority of those who vote in the election. It also gives opportunity for putting the chief administrator of the city, the manager, on a professional basis, for it provides for his selection by the council for an indefinite term of office and solely with regard to his qualifications for his great administrative responsibilities.

I shall be glad to send a leaflet on the method of election adopted in Cleveland, and on its actual operation in Sacramento, California, without charge, to any Bostonian who gives me his address. My address is 1417 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

(Signed) C. G. Hoag.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1921.



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# KRAFT

## CHEESE

## IN TINS



RAILROAD SEEKS  
WAY TO OPERATE

Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad Asks Union to Accept Lower Wages So That It Can Make All Its Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—"If you will take wages 25 per cent below the standard set by the United States Railroad Labor Board, we may be able to get a loan from the government that will enable us to revive operations on this railroad."

This in brief is the proposal made to railroad unions by Festus J. Wade, representing the receivers for the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad. Since last July the populace along its 300-mile route has been forced to resort to wagon road transportation, in some instances pressing into service private schooners abandoned years ago.

Despite the picture of devastation and ruin sketched for the region if the railroad were compelled to remain inoperative by the rejection of the proposal, the unions have refused it. They asserted that the road could pay the same standard of wages as others in the district. The receivers have appealed to the Labor Board.

"Unless you comply with this request," said Attorney Wade in his proposal to the unions, which is also presented to the Labor Board, "it is inevitable that the road must be scrapped. Thousands of people along the line will be out of employment, and ruin and devastation will follow to all these who invested money in farms, homes, manufacturing establishments, financial institutions, schools and churches."

The road asked the workers to accept a 25 per cent reduction from the standard wage. This would amount to \$10,000, and would enable the road to pay expenses. If there was anything left at the end of the year, it was promised to distribute the money pro rata to the employees to bring their wages nearer standard.

A chance to get a loan from the government to rehabilitate its right of way and rolling stock is seen if the road can be assured of making expenses. It would then proceed to achieve a standard wage scale and pay off the government loan before it would contemplate paying a cent to its stockholders. This would mean that the holders of stock would get nothing for at least 10 years, it was said.

The receiver, R. C. Murray, declared that he did not want to employ non-union men, but asked that the organizations, in view of their refusal to accept the wages offered, allow the road to run open shop. He stated, he could get men without difficulty under the proposed scale, which would still be 54 per cent higher than the 1917 standard scale.

The payroll, filed, sets out that the total pay roll of the road in 1917 was \$695,000 and in 1920 was \$1,410,000. The present standard rate, taking into account the 12 per cent reduction of last July would set the pay roll at \$1,240,000.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS  
PLANNED FOR CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Work of organizing the forces that propose to establish here one of the finest zoological gardens in the world, has begun. Actual importation of animals and birds must wait until a great deal of preliminary work, it is said. Land has been provided near Riverside on the Des Plaines River by Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick.

At a meeting here recently, John T. McCutcheon, noted cartoonist, was elected president of the Chicago Zoological Society. "Some day," said Mr. McCutcheon, "the gardens will be the most valuable and most appreciated playgrounds in Chicago."

The gardens, which are to be 14 miles from the Loop district, will be reached by electric car lines, railroads and automobiles. Pershing road is being improved to make an excellent thoroughfare for autos from the city, and there are other good roads for machines that come from other directions.

"It will be my recommendation," said Mr. McCutcheon, "to make one collection of American animals and birds as complete as possible. Both the birds and animals will be in surroundings that will reproduce as near as possible their natural environment, an idea that will be followed out with reference to all of our exhibits. Sometimes it will not be possible to reproduce the exact surroundings, because there are numbers of animals that would hide themselves if they could. We must have them where they can be seen, but we will copy nature's plan as nearly as we can."

There are numbers of animals and birds that were once plentiful in this region, but are now seen only rarely. We will have them placed so they can be watched in their natural surroundings. There are 300 acres in the site for the gardens and this will enable us to have herds of buffalo and deer where they can have plenty of space. As the land adjoins the Des Plaines River there will be an opportunity to install exhibits of animals that live part of the time in water.

The Canadian Government has agreed to give the gardens a herd of buffalo and we are in hopes that public spirited citizens will present groups of various kinds of animals. We hope, of course, to have collections that will represent life in all parts of the world. When C. E. Akeley returns from his gorilla hunt in Africa, I hope to have him deliver specimens that will awaken interest in the gardens.

Although Chicago is now the third or fourth of the world's cities we are

far behind many other points with reference to zoological gardens. There is now no good reason why we should not have something that will be a popular attraction.

At the recent meeting of the Chicago Zoological Society, John Borden and Noble B. Judah were elected vice-presidents; Charles L. Hutchinson, treasurer; John R. Magill, secretary, and the following were elected as the executive committee: president and vice-presidents, ex officio, Frank J. Wilson, Oscar G. Foreman, Francis E. Manierre, Judson F. Stone. The membership committee is made up of the following: Ezra J. Warner, Edward L. Glaser, Cyrus McCormick Jr., Alfred E. Hamill, Graham Aldis, Charles H. Wacker, Francis E. Manierre, John T. Pirie.

INTER-AMERICAN  
TRADE DISCUSSED

Herbert Hoover, New Chairman of High Commission, Announces Complete Revision of Personnel of American Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The effect of the exchange problem on inter-American commerce came up for discussion at the first meeting of the reorganized United States section of the Inter-American High Commission called by the new chairman, Herbert Hoover, yesterday. Secretary Hoover was recently appointed chairman to succeed Andrew W. Mellon and announced a complete revision of personnel, and a program of enlarged scope for the United States section. This program, as announced by Secretary Hoover, will include consideration of a uniform commercial law among American republics, laws governing industrial and literary property, simplification of fiscal administrative relations in the matter of customs, and allied subjects.

The Inter-American High Commission is established by treaty with all South American countries. Its purpose is to act in common as an advisory body in perfecting commercial and financial practices between the different countries. Meetings are held simultaneously by all sections of the commission and the conclusions transmitted to Mr. Hoover as directing head of the international work. At yesterday's meeting, it is understood, reports on the work of the past year were heard and inter-American financial relations for the coming year were discussed. As soon as Mr. Hoover is apprised of the conclusions reached at the meetings of the other sections they will be studied under his direction by various committees in this country.

The revised personnel of the United States section of the commission is as follows:

Honorary chairman, A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; chairman, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; vice-chairman, Wesley L. Jones of Washington, chairman Senate Committee on Commerce; Joseph H. Deffres of Illinois, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Thomas E. McAdam of Virginia, president American Bankers Association; A. C. Miller of California, member Federal Reserve Board; O. K. Davis of New York, secretary National Foreign Trade Council; Myron W. Robinson of New Jersey, president American Manufacturers Export Association; John H. Fahey of Massachusetts, director American Bar Association.

The offices of the commission will be removed from the Treasury to the Department of Commerce.

JUDGE DISMISSES  
ANARCHY INDICTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—"In seeking to enforce and uphold the law we must ourselves not do violence to it," declared Judge Alfred J. Talley in the Court of General Sessions yesterday as he dismissed the indictment alleging criminal anarchy against John E. Seibert, Abraham Jakira and Israel Amter.

They were arrested with May Day circulars in their possession said to advocate overthrowing the government. Judge Talley held that the evidence did not show that the defendants prepared or distributed the circulars and their mere possession was not illegal. The police acted with commendable zeal, said the judge, but too soon. He regretted that any advocates of anarchy should go unpunished but dismissed the indictment for lack of proof to sustain it.

AIRSHIP CEREMONIES  
WERE NOT COMPLETED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The 400-foot semi-rigid airship Roma, America's largest aircraft, left Langley Field, Virginia, at 6 a. m. yesterday on her first cruising flight.

A ceremonial program of official inspection was arranged for the visit of the big airship, which was purchased from the Italian Government, with President Harding, members of the Senate and House and other officials.

Coincident with the arrival of the airship, however, advices were received by the chief of the Air Service, from the Weather Bureau, stating that a storm appeared probable later in the day and after consultation with the commander of the Roma, it was decided to abandon the proposed flight.

As soon as the Roma was hauled down at Bolling Field, the Italian Ambassador made an address, formally presenting the ship to the service of the United States.

PROHIBITION HELPS  
'COUNTLESS HOMES'

Boston Social Worker Says the Greatest Results of Eighteenth Amendment Cannot Be Measured by Compiled Statistics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"But the great results of prohibition cannot be measured by statistics," said Robert A. Woods, social worker, in pointing out the reduction in arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts and the notable decrease in offenses of other kinds. "Of these," continued Mr. Woods, "the greatest is found in countless homes. It was sometimes said in urging prohibition that it would constitute a new charter of freedom for women and children. Social workers throughout the State testify that families formerly handicapped in greater or less degree by the liquor habit have shown marked and general improvement. Indeed they hold that the greatest total benefit has come to the families of beer drinkers—of men who did not ordinarily become intoxicated, but did spend much time and money in the saloon, and neglected their families without abusing them."

"Before prohibition came in, much was said of the needed substitutes for the saloon. It was held that the saloon was the working man's club and that some similar resort must be provided under prohibition. Several great religious organizations were making nation-wide plans for financial drives for great sums with which to establish numbers of such places in every large city. Today the thought of such a thing has almost wholly disappeared. The saloon simply merged together on the basis of an abnormal appetite. Once that appetite relaxes its grip, men begin to become normal beings again. They see their homes in a new light. The home becomes the substitute for the saloon."

"The half was not told on this matter in appeals for prohibition before it came in. Men not only cease neglecting their families and at times abusing them. They not merely provide for them properly. They become—and there are countless facts to support the statement—domestic beings once more, enjoying their homes, and treating the wife and children with affection. The great total of these results marks the most far-reaching gains made by prohibition."

"The profound change in the condition of the streets; the increase of savings, the capacity of people to weather through periods of unemployment, the rapid occupation of premises, formerly used for licensed places, the cleansing of politics, and the complete elimination of the saloon itself stand out as obvious improvements on the broad-based life of the community."

"But much remains to be done. In all the crowded districts in the cities, there is on a small scale a very considerable illicit trade, carried on through a great variety of stores dealing with great varieties of commodities. This wholesale trade, so far as it can be called such, is promoted by persons in varying occupations, sometimes by commercial travelers of one sort or another. The first great task is to watch so much of this business as is organized on any sort of wholesale basis—the center of manufacture and the measured distribution, including of course, the implements and materials for home manufacture. After that the situation in individual homes, which will not be serious, can gradually be met."

"Then there must be a strong united demand that will remove from Massachusetts, the first great manufacturing state to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, the disgrace of not aligning itself with the national legislation which that amendment so clearly implied. The people of the State, and in a small measure the police and the courts, are waiting for such action on the part of the State. The police could of course do more than they are doing; but one must speak in appreciation of the efforts made by them, considering the difficulty of securing conviction under present circumstances. Some changes in the law are needed to see that men repeatedly arrested for drunkenness are no longer put on probation, but fined increasingly and then placed under restraint. In this way illicit places would lose an important fraction of their customers. If very heavy penalties were prescribed for selling liquor to minors, another group of customers would be withdrawn."

REFINERS PLEAD FOR  
TWO-CENT SUGAR DUTY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A duty of 2 cents a pound on Cuban raw sugar, as compared with the present emergency rate of 1.6 cents and the 1 cent in the Underwood tariff law, has been asked of the Senate Finance Committee by the United States Sugar Manufacturing Association, through G. W. McCormick, a beet sugar manufacturer of Menominee, Michigan.

American beet sugar producers must have 5 cents a pound for the finished product f. o. b. factory. Mr. McCormick said, and since Cuban raw sugar can be laid down at the refineries in this country at 2 cents a pound, a 2-cent duty is necessary unless the beet sugar industry is to be destroyed. "Every beet sugar factory took a staggering loss" on the 1920-21 crop, he continued, adding that the entire industry now is on the "verge of disaster."

Sugar Trust Broken

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A draft of a decree to be submitted immediately to the United States District Court in New York finally disposing

of the pending anti-trust suit against the American Sugar Refining Company has been approved by Attorney-General Daugherty, who says it fully safeguards the interests of the public, and it is believed that the consumer can now rest assured that the price he pays for his sugar in the future will be the result of natural, unrestrained competition. The suit against the American Sugar Refining Company was begun by the Department of Justice in November, 1910, and some months ago an investigation was instituted to ascertain existing conditions in the industry which resulted in the action now taken.

MICHIGAN ELECTION  
DECLARED TAINTED

Senator Kenyon Declares That to Seat Senator Newberry Would Be "Undermining Foundation of the Government"

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Declaring the money spent in Senator Newberry's campaign for election to the Senate from Michigan, "regardless of any statutes" shows the "entire election to be tainted," Senator Kenyon (R.), of Iowa, asserted in the Senate yesterday that if that body voted to seat the Michigan Senator it would be "undermining the foundation of this government."

"The 'rule of the people' is gone," Senator Kenyon said, "if the Senate justifies the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars to secure a seat here."

While the federal act limiting campaign expenditures has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court since the Newberry campaign, the Senator declared, it was in effect at that time, and so, he added, "we find the common law, the federal statute, and the state statutes all violated, the latter openly, notoriously so." The record shows an expenditure of "at least \$363,000," Senator Kenyon said, adding that "the plain inference from the testimony is that a much larger sum was expended."

"The social lobby," Senator Kenyon continued, "has been active in this case—and the social lobby is effective. No argument here is going to change any votes. The matter is pushed at a time when the country can know but little about it. If Mr. Newberry were a Democrat he would be promptly voted out under this record. Some of the Democrats would be found stoutly defending him. It is unfortunate that on any question of public morality there should be a dividing line of politics in the Chamber."

"I deny that the Newberry case is any test of Republicanism. I deny that the day will ever come when Lorimerism and Stephensism and Newberryism will be a test of Republicanism. The day has not yet arrived when a few gentlemen in the Senate of the United States can determine what Republicanism is. If so, God save the Republican Party."

"The people of the country do not indorse the large expenditure of money in campaigns. Last year the Republicans did not dare nominate either General Wood or Governor Lowden because of the enormous expenditures in their campaigns. One of the great contributing causes to the nomination of Senator Harding was the clean account sheet that he showed in his campaign."

The speaker said that Henry Ford, who was Mr. Newberry's Democratic opponent in the election, "is brought in as a smoke screen in the matter." "Ford will not secure this seat," he continued. "If Ford ever said the things that have been charged he said about the American soldiers he should not have a seat in this body. I want to know the truth about this before I form an opinion, as I doubt if he ever said the things that have been charged. The President of the United States did not evidently share in the belief of many Republicans that Mr. Ford was such a dangerous person, because he spent a very pleasant few days in camping with him a few months ago."

MEXICAN OIL TAXES  
PAYABLE THIS MONTH

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—(By The Associated Press)—President Obregon yesterday denied a semi-official report that the Mexican Government had granted an extension of time for the payment of oil export duties. The extension, he said, referred only to the conversations proceeding between the Mexican Government, the oil men and bankers.

He said that an agreement reached between the government and the oil interests five months ago provided that payment of the oil taxes should be made on December 25. This arrangement had not been modified, and the oil men must pay on that date 23,000,000 pesos, to which the taxes for this period amount. The conversations now going on with the oil men might bring about a revision of the duties, but these would not be applicable to the payment due this month.

He expressed the belief that the negotiations with the oil men and bankers would be completed within a month, and possibly by the end of the year.

## CHILE SEEKING SOME SOLUTION

SANTIAGO, Chile—(By The Associated Press)—The Chilean answer to Peru's note rejecting Chile's proposal for a plebiscite in Tacna and Arica invites continuance of direct negotiations to find some solution of the difficulty under the terms of the Treaty of Ancon, which says cannot be ignored by the countries signing it. The latest Chilean note was cable to Peru after being unanimously approved by the Foreign Relations Committees of both chambers of congress. It was first approved at a Cabinet session.

RECOGNITION OF  
AIRPLANE NEEDED

Commercial Phases of Aviation Said to Require Adequate Terminal Facilities and Greater Aid in General Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Evidence that the airplane is rapidly becoming a factor in transportation and commerce, and that consideration must be given to providing terminal facilities and other adjuncts to a transportation system, is gained from the breadth of the discussion of aeronautics at a special meeting at the Engineers Club, James A. Moyer of the New England Society of Automotive Engineers, in a discussion of local needs, laid down as essential factors in transportation by aviation "charted air routes and adequate landing fields for commercial and government services."

Determination and creation of a system of landing fields throughout the United States was urged by Col. J. G. Vincent, one of the designers of the Liberty engine. He indorsed the movement for the building of landing fields and recommended the aid of government experimental stations in improving airplane designs. Colonel Vincent also proposed "a federal system of inspection, coupled with suitable short-term licenses and stringent regulations governing important elements of aircraft design."

Government Assistance  
"Government patronage of air-transportation companies," Colonel Vincent added, "in the form of mail contracts, which might be made somewhat more liberal than the present ones by charging a very nominal extra postage, is also desirable. A preferable course might be to limit the weight to one-half that allowed by rail route for the same postage. While I recognize the crudity of the suggestion, some means might be devised of restricting the number of federal licenses to be issued to air-transportation companies to operate between any two points for a definite period. Such licenses could have qualifying clauses stipulating a minimum number of trips or in some other way insure adequate service."

"Both plane and engine development along utilitarian lines should be concentrated on by our government experimental stations. In the past we have been paying almost exclusive attention to the performance of our military planes, which was, of course, a laudable endeavor. Nevertheless, it appears to be equally important to encourage development work that would be more applicable to peace-time flying, recognizing that the fruit of this would be extremely valuable in the evolution of commercial aeronautics, which in turn would help build up what would be in effect a reserve air force."

Speaking on the progress in aviation, Prof. F. P. Warner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology asserted that aviation is not at present in a satisfactory condition. The great promise of the immediate post-war period has not been sustained, he said, and public interest has waned. This Professor Warner attributed to the high cost of aircraft and the upkeep of commercial planes, the inconvenience of present air travel, the absence of fully equipped landing fields, and public doubt of the stability of air-planes.

## Reduction of Expenses

"The expense of operation of aircraft," Professor Warner said, "is, of course, very large at the present time and there is opportunity for engineering improvement in the direction of reducing operating costs. At the present time the rate which must be charged for passenger carrying in order that a profit may be shown is 15 or 20 cents per passenger mile, and it is difficult to attract large traffic at such figures. The only hope for intensive commercial development of air lines is governmental assistance, which seems quite as justified on every military ground as is a subsidy to merchant shipping. Moderate assistance now would tremendously help the development of commercial flying during the difficult first years."

"The inconvenience of flying is essentially a matter of lack of landing fields, a difficulty which can be overcome only by government assistance. The airplane will be used and air-planes will be purchased for the use of private individuals when, and not until, one can reasonably expect to find a landing field within five miles of any large town or city that it may be necessary to visit."

"The major problem in overcoming lethargic public opinion is to instruct the public with regard to the facts, and the aid of the press in such a campaign must be secured. It suffices to tell what does not now seem to be known, that the United States Air Mail is flying 6500 miles a day and that over 96 per cent of the trips scheduled are completed on time; that there are over a score of air lines running, with almost perfect regularity in Europe, and that during a single month, under very inclement weather conditions, the aircraft leaving Great Britain for the continent and arriving from the continent averaged 16 a day."

EXPORTERS ARE TOLD  
NEED OF ADVERTISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Foreign advertising as a necessity for foreign trade was strongly urged by all the speakers at a luncheon of the American Manufacturers Export Association yesterday. Foreign managers, in spite of the need of spending only for the bare necessities, are continuing to advertise, while the exporters of the United States, with nearly all the money in the world, and with a favor-

able trade balance, are holding back, according to Joseph McElroy, 3d, export manager of Pease & Seymour, Inc. "If they could see the columns of advertisements in foreign trade papers, American manufacturers would be astonished. Countries that are supposed to be nearly bankrupt and where the people are supposed to be economizing and indulging in only what are considered necessities, are advertising. They regard foreign advertising as a necessity, and so it is if you desire to continue in business for a period of years."

"Any business that does not welcome the economical efficiency that may be found in advertising is destined to wither. Today is the time to keep the American merchant's name before the buying public of the various markets of the world, so that when the exchange situation has righted itself and business relations may be resumed, advertising messages will still convey the thought to the foreign buyer that the American manufacturer wants his business, and is willing and able to take care of it promptly."

"The various magazines, trade periodicals and advertising service bureaus which exist in this country for the purpose of carrying the American advertising message to the foreign people are not to be lightly regarded. These publications and service bureaus have been built up by men who have been earnest and sincere in their endeavor to benefit the American exporting manufacturer and are to be considered in any advertising campaign that you lay out, regardless of what section of the world you may be endeavoring to interest in your merchandise."

"I would impress upon you that export advertising should be looked upon in the same light as the domestic advertising. When business slumps or eases off in the domestic market you do not for a moment consider stopping your domestic advertising."

WOMAN WANTS TO  
BE MADE GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
MITCHELL, South Dakota—Declaring for a sweeping reduction in taxation in South Dakota and condemning the rural credits board for failing to loan all the money at its disposal to farmers of the State, Miss Alice Lorraine Daly of Mitchell, Nonpartisan League candidate for Governor, delivered the opening address of her campaign in Mitchell. Miss Daly's address was given at a public reception in her honor at the city hall. A fair-sized audience of league supporters attended.

"Conducting the affairs of a state is much like housekeeping on a large scale," Miss Daly declared. "Our State House at Pierre is over-furnished with human furniture which should be cleared out in order to cut down taxation. This housecleaning should be done by decreasing the number of departments and bureaus."

"The money put into South Dakota's banks from the rural credits board should have been loaned direct to the farmers so they could pay their obligations," Miss Daly declared at another point in her address. "This money was set aside for the farmers and it should be used for their benefit."

The South Dakota Agricultural College, at Brookings, was criticized by Miss Daly for failing to attempt to aid the farmers in fixing the price of their grain.

"I read a pamphlet a short time ago from the South Dakota Agricultural College in which it was declared that the farmers of South Dakota have been saved \$1,000,000 by South Dakota college men in the last year. Do you believe this is true? I do not. Let the South Dakota Agricultural college get men who are brave enough to start talking about price fixing when they want to help the farmers save some money."

PUBLISHERS SUED FOR  
USING WRONG RECIPE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Claiming her professional reputation had been endangered by publication over her name of an incorrect recipe for making waffles, Mrs. Ida Bailey Allen Chapman, New York domestic science lecturer, yesterday sued The Hebe Publishing Company in federal court for \$100,000.

The suit asserts waffles made after the published recipe would be inferior to "anything she ever concocted."

## BUDGET ASSISTANT NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Col. J. C. Ropp has been appointed assistant commissioner of the budget by Maj.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, with the approval of President Harding. William T. Abbott, the incumbent, who assisted in the preparation of the first national budget, will return to private business. Colonel Ropp has been connected with the budget commission in various details.

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"The Cabinet-Wood Superlative"  
DURABILITY coupled with (great) natural beauty of grain and color are the outstanding factors which commend American Walnut to its users—craftsmen, manufacturer, architect, and well-to-do buyer. All are aware of the lasting properties as well as the beauty of this historic cabinet wood.

This is the "American Walnut Period." The American Walnut Brochure, de luxe, filled with authentic Walnut information, deserves a place on the library table of all who would know more about "The Cabinet Wood of the Ages." Sent FREE with our compliments.

AMERICAN WALNUT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION  
Room 1006, 416 South Michigan Blvd., CHICAGO

APPOINTMENTS MADE  
BY GOVERNOR REILLY  
MOSTLY NATIVES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Detailed information as to appointments in the insular government of Porto Rico showing that since the change in administration of the island native Porto Ricans have been accorded preference, was given by President Harding in a letter to Senator King, Democrat, Utah, read by the latter yesterday in the Senate.

The President said he had taken note of the resolution recently introduced by the Utah Senator requesting information as to the number of continental and native appointments and "felt so ready to have you have the information that I asked Governor Reilly to advise me concerning his appointments so that I might give you the desired information without awaiting sanction of the Senate by the passage of your resolution."

When Governor Reilly became chief executive of the islands last July 1, the President's letter said, 49 continentals and 5911 natives were employed in the insular government. "The only change of any consequence since that time," the letter said, "has resulted in reducing the number of continentals from 49 to 45. . . . In the major appointments there have been six changes, and in four instances office holders who were appointed from the continent have been succeeded by citizens of Porto Rico."

"Since Governor Reilly has been in executive authority he has made 25 appointments to the island government and of this number two are from continentals who have resided in the island for a quarter of a century, who are representative citizens and both of whom formerly held the positions to which Governor Reilly appointed them. One of these appointees was first named by President Taft and the other by President Wilson. All others are native Porto Ricans."

Senator King, on reading the letter, said it "would be reassuring and set at rest many of the criticisms which have been leveled against Governor Reilly and the administration."

## SHIPPING BOARD STAFF CHANGES

NEW YORK, New York—The personnel in the New York office of the United States Shipping Board will be reduced by more than 25 per cent, it was announced yesterday by A. J. Frey, vice-president, in charge of operations. Of a staff of less than 400, he said, 110 men and women are listed for release between January 1 and February 15. Since the new members of the Shipping Board took office last June, the staff has been reduced from 1100 because of shortage of funds and to meet requirements of increased efficiency.

## CANAL ZONE RENTALS PROTEST

PANAMA, Canal Zone—(By The Associated Press)—Rent collections from 2000 Canal Zone employees to be inaugurated on January 1, and against which the Federal Employees Union has protested, amount to approximately \$75,000 monthly, according to estimates made public this week.

THE  
HOUSE OF  
KUPPENHEIMER  
CLOTHES  
FOR MEN  
IN  
DAYTON

The Metropolitan

J. H. MARGOLIS, Pres.  
LUDLOW AT FOURTH  
DAYTON, O.

The Home  
Beautiful  
Rike's Department of  
Interior Decorating  
is modernly equipped to design, plan and execute all classes of Interior Decorative work, no matter how large or how seemingly small.

The department is under the personal supervision of Interior Decorators who devote their entire efforts to planning The Home Beautiful. Every decorative scheme planned comes under the personal care of these creative artists.

An extensive selection of Drapery Fabrics is carried in stock, so that you may choose from a wide assortment. Decorative plans and suggestions for individual treatments submitted without cost upon request.

The Rike-Kumler Co.  
Est. 1853 Main at Second  
DAYTON, OHIO

Walk-Over  
Shoes for Men and Women  
of Critical Taste  
Kehm's Walk-Over  
BOOT SHOP  
39 S. Main St., Dayton, Ohio



## LABOR REFORMS IN UNIONS DEMANDED

### Lockwood Housing Committee of New York Takes Action to End Membership Restriction and Dictation to Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Formal demand on Labor union officials has been made by the Lockwood Committee on Housing for immediate reformation of abuses which have arisen in the building situation, in a letter sent by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, to Patrick Crowley, president of the Building Trades Council, to Hugh Frayne, local representative of the American Federation of Labor, to James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and the officials of the local plasterers, bricklayers, lathers, cement workers and painters' unions.

Mr. Untermyer says that unless the changes outlined in the letter, about 50, are made voluntarily at once, the committee will include in its report recommendations for mandatory punitive laws enforcing the demands.

The chief abuses, many of which should be remedied by all the unions in the State, may be summarized as restriction of membership, high initiation fees, limitation on number of apprentices, issuance of permit cards to non-union men, auditing of books by independent chartered accountants, and assumption by the unions of the right to try and fine employers for violating union rules.

The unions must remove all restrictions on membership, limit dues to \$50, repeal limitation on number of apprentices and issue no permit cards to non-unionists. All provisions in the agreement between the Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers Association granting preferential treatment in supplying labor must be abrogated, and no employer must be discriminated against because he is not a member of the association.

"Unions have no legal right to force employers to answer to them," says the letter, "any more than they can legally hold up a person on the street with a demand for money." Cases of such assumption mentioned in the letter include the firing of employees because members of the union worked overtime for double pay without first obtaining permission from the union; because they allowed painters to fill in cracks while painting walls and ceilings; because union men stuck cornices, instead of running them, in violations of the rules; because of poor work done by members of the union.

In the latter case the employer was compelled to have the work done over at his own expense. The union also compelled builders to run casta, plates and molds instead of sticking them, and to take them down if so done, though the job was satisfactory to owner, architect and public authorities.

Constitutions must be amended to limit the power of the union to limit the terms of the contract as to the employment of union labor, omitting provisions requiring the owner to take materials from the contractor, who furnishes labor and provisions governing abandonment of contract, requiring its completion by day work. Any attempt to dictate as to the artistic features of any building is called unmitigated and indefensible arrogance, and these intrusions must be abated by order of the unions.

## ASSESSORS RAISE ON RENT PROFITEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CENTRAL FALLS, Rhode Island.—The city's tax assessors have made a marked increase in the grand list of taxable property by estimating valuations upon the basis of complaints of tenants of rent profiteering. A general movement among tenants whose rents were increased was to bring the increases to the attention of the Board of Assessors. The assessors, acting in accordance, increased the valuations of all property brought to their attention in this manner.

Silas P. Cummings, chairman of the board, says that each landlord against whom complaint of profiteering was made, was visited; told what the annual rental, minus depreciation, would amount to and informed what the valuation would be fixed at. In no case did this method effect a decrease in rent but the property owners have entered no complaint against the action of the assessors. There is no law under which the rent profiteer could be prosecuted.

## COMMISSION DEFINES RAILROADS' DUTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Assertion that "railroads owe a duty to the public to give reasonable facilities and reasonable service," is made by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission in a ruling ordering the Central Vermont Railroad to reopen a station in the town of Northfield, Massachusetts. The decision was made after appeal by citizens of the town against the closing of the station, and the commission advanced the conviction that the station should not be disposed of merely because the demand on it is slight.

Finding the situation typical of the conditions affecting small stations in New England, the commission points out that the railroad officials claim that they cannot make changes in the classification or compensation of employees without authorization of the Railroad Labor Board. Expressing hope that the board will take action,

the commission adds that "it would seem that in the desire for uniformity, rules have been made so rigid that the people in small communities in New England are to be denied the convenience heretofore enjoyed and essential to their welfare, or the railroads are to be subjected to an expense which is prohibitive."

## DAKOTA FUEL TAX BECOMES OPERATIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota.—The South Dakota fuel tax law, enacted by the last Legislature, becomes operative on January 1, 1922, and the state auditor is now busy sending out blanks and other information concerning the manner of complying with the requirements, and all persons who expect to deal in motor fuel oil are getting in touch with the state auditor and receiving the proper blanks and reports in order to avoid the penalty, which is a heavy fine as well as imprisonment.

Section 1 of this law reads as follows:

"Except as otherwise provided in this act, a license tax of 1 cent per gallon is hereby imposed on and after January 1, 1922, upon all motor fuel owned, kept, sold or used for the purpose of furnishing fuel or motive power for motor vehicles traveling upon the highways of the State of South Dakota, being a license tax upon the privilege of using such motor fuel in motor vehicles upon the highways of this State; and all funds accruing from such tax shall be used as provided in the statutes now or hereafter to be enacted regulating the use and disposition of highway funds. For the purpose of this act the term motor fuel shall be construed to include gasoline and every other liquid, except kerosene, used or sold for use as fuel in the engines of motor vehicles."

The state auditor, with the advice and assistance of the state petroleum inspector, state sheriff and attorney-general, are charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this law.

## CHARACTER RULING IS SCORED BY TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Convinced of the unqualified patriotism of the entire teaching force, and of the high moral character of the teachers, the Teachers Welfare League has protested against the exaction of the State Department of Education, upon principals, to check their teachers regarding loyalty and morality, and has petitioned the department to ignore such reports and to rescind the order concerning them.

When the teachers signed the loyalty pledges in compliance with the Lusk law they thought they had met the requirements. Now the department has ordered principals to prepare reports on the loyalty and morality of the teachers. The league does not believe this is required by the law.

The league holds that it is the established custom to regard an individual as innocent until proved guilty and against all precedent to file official reports casting a slur upon a person's character; and that the demand upon principals that they pass judgment and report upon the morality and loyalty of their teachers tends to lower the morale and crush the initiative of the teaching force, thus striking at the roots of democratic education. It pointed out that these reports would be secret and that principals cannot know the standards of their teachers except through their professional relations.

## STATE WOOL POOL BENEFITS FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Maintenance of the state wool pool in 1922 and the manufacture and sale of wool blankets at cost to farm bureau members was recommended to the Illinois Agricultural Association here by its live-stock committee. This committee is composed of producers from the various county farm bureaus.

The results of the 1919 pool of 500,000 pounds, the 1920 pool of 1,500,000 pounds and the 1921 pool of 750,000 pounds were analyzed by the committee. It was shown that the 1920 pool of 1,500,000 pounds had been sold this year in the worst wool marketing period of recent history at prices generally above those paid to non-organized producers, and that the pools in Illinois and other states had practically made the market. The making of 100,000 pounds of 1920 pooled wool into 6700 blankets and 500 auto robes sold to farmers at cost had, it was declared, been a project well received by farmers throughout the State.

## TRAINING IN FORESTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DURHAM, New Hampshire.—Training men as rangers, fire wardens, timber estimators, and foremen and superintendents in various branches of forestry service, will be the object of a special course which is to be inaugurated at New Hampshire College at the opening of the second term, on January 4, for students undergoing training under the direction of the United States Veterans Bureau. The course will extend through a period of 18 months, five of which will be spent in the forests of the State.

## NIGHT RIDERS INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MIAMI, Florida.—Major Braithwaite Wallis, British Consul-General at New Orleans, has completed an investigation here into the tarring and feathering of the Rev. Philip S. Irwin, an English subject, several weeks ago by a band of night riders. He withheld comment on his report to the British Government.

## EDUCATION

### Young America at Oxford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

There are 143 American Rhodes scholars at Oxford this year, as well as many private Americans, so that even in a community of 3000 young Americans counts. In the clubs, debating societies, and in private friendships the men from the United States have caught the spirit of the place and have contributed to it.

At the Oxford Union Society, visited last term by Bates University team, Americans are handicapped, though some have done very well. They are not familiar with many of the topics discussed, and it is difficult to come into prominence at the union unless they start early. As to the schools, law (91) takes more Americans than any other course, but history (50) and natural science (52) claim quite a number. More men are now taking the D. Phil. degree, and in the summer schools this year there were 14. Ten are taking theology this year, six mathematics, four modern languages, and there are two in the recently established honor school of philosophy, politics and economics. Other subjects in which Americans are to be found are forestry (three), education (one), anthropology (one), agriculture (two), English (13), and liberal humanities (13).

W. G. Penfield, who came from New Jersey in 1914 to Merton College, has just taken his B. Sc., the B. Litt. has been awarded to R. P. Coffin, Maine (Trinity College), in English, and the B. C. L. to J. H. Binns, Washington (Brasenose College), First Class. A First Class in the Final Honors School of Jurisprudence was gained this year by R. M. D. Richardson, New Jersey (Christ Church), and a Second Class in the Final Honors School of Natural Science, by J. A. Tong, Arizona (Hertford College), in geology. Second Class in Jurisprudence in the Final Honors Schools, were taken by R. M. Carson, Michigan (Oriel), one of the best debaters at the Union and a popular man; A. C. Dick, South Carolina (Christ Church), C. J. Durr, Alabama (Queen's College), A. B. Gilbert, New Brunswick (University College), J. L. Hagen, West Virginia (Trinity College), J. C. Little, Indiana (Brasenose College). In the Final Honors Schools Second Class in Modern History was taken by T. F. Mayo, Mississippi (St. John's College), F. P. Miller, New York (Trinity College), American Secretary last year to the British-American Club, and F. M. Morley, Maryland (New College). In Modern Languages a Second Class was taken in the Final Honors Schools by C. R. North, North Carolina (St. John's College), in French. He is president of the American Club and popular with both Americans and British, and G. A. Feather, New Mexico (Wadham), in Spanish. In the Shortened Honors Courses for demobilized men, F. S. Barr, Virginia (Balliol College), took distinctions in Modern History Schools. A. K. Barton, Maryland (Christ Church), took distinctions in his theology degree and L. W. Fawcett (St. John's) in English.

The recent American Rhodes scholars show academic distinction every year, and there are several this year. J. J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, came to Oxford in 1904 from Tennessee; F. Aydelotte, President of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, was at Oxford in 1905, from Indiana; and R. Scholz, President of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, came from Wisconsin in 1904. The author of "The Spirit of Comedy in Plato," in the Harvard Studies in Classical Philology, (W. C. Greene) is an Oxford man.

The Oxford University American Club, now in its fifteenth year, is extending the scope of its activities, and its membership for the year 1921-22 is 195, a record figure. The rooms at George Street are crowded for the weekly meeting, which is held on Saturday night with the result that Americans from every state come to know each other and to keep in touch with affairs in their own states and in the whole nation. They seek to study American politics and problems with a detachment and understanding of the British and continental points of view which naturally make for a saner judgment and a more sympathetic and intelligent patriotism.

The Saturday night program consists of debates or speeches humorous or otherwise, by members, music, receptions, or other form of entertainment. Not infrequently the club has the privilege of listening to some distinguished visitor to the university, like Lord Bryce, Mr. Wellington Koo, or John Macfie. Lady Astor has promised to speak to some of the open meetings which are attended by the American ladies in Oxford and their guests.

## PROGRESS IN BUILDING NEGOTIATIONS SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Negotiations between the Building Trades Employers Association and the Building Trades Council looking to a renewal or extension of the agreement under which building operations in the city of New York are now being carried on, have reached the point where the method of settlement of wage and other questions that may arise is being discussed. The proposal of the Building Trades Employers Association for a board of arbitration of the wage question, to consist of representatives chosen by the president of the American Federation of Labor, New York Merchants Association, New York Chamber of Commerce, American Institute of Architects and Governor Nathan L. Miller, has been definitely rejected by the council and an alternative proposal, not yet made public, has been submitted to the association. Meanwhile

it is proposed to continue the existing agreement to March 1, 1923.

It is stated that the union demands are based on the former arbitration agreement entered into in 1903, in which the public will not be represented, as it would in the board proposed by the employers. The general arbitration board, on which the plan is based, consists of two representatives from each of the employers' associations composing the Building Trades Employers Association, and from each of the unions composing the council.

## EDUCATIONAL TOUR FOR STUDYING ART

### Two Months Trip Through the United States Planned by the Extension Division of the University of California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—The extension division of the University of California is planning to direct a two months' educational tour through the United States for the purpose of studying art in America. This trip will be the first of its kind ever known to take place. "America has definitely achieved a very important place in the world of art, but it is not generally realized," says Prof. Eugen Neuhaus of the art department of the university, who is to conduct the trip. "During the last 50 years wealth and native talent have been active in acquiring and producing works of art to an amazing number and the time has come when every intelligent American should be familiar with the art achievements of his own nation."

America is just beginning to realize its own impulses and is daring to throw off the restraining influence of European art. America is tending toward the utilitarian idea of art, and, if properly supported, will give the country an art which will dominate the world. In the opinion of Professor Neuhaus, He does not minimize the value of the fine arts, but he believes the first expression of any community should be found in its physical surroundings. "Well-designed houses and harmonious interiors reveal true artistic expression quite as much as the paintings inside our homes. A bridge like the Lindenthal span over the East River will bring us more praise from competent art critics in Europe than many thousands of our pictures," says Professor Neuhaus.

Though much time in the tour will be devoted to the study of the great masterpieces of painting, sculpture, and other fine and applied arts found in the museums and galleries of the United States, this new form of utilitarian art expressing itself in public buildings, bridges, good city planning and other forms will be emphasized. One of the first interesting stops will be the artists colony at Taos, at old Santa Fe, in New Mexico. In larger cities such as Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Chicago several days will be spent. The art museums in all the large cities will be visited except in New Orleans. "And in New York we will do everything from the Metropolitan Art Museum to Greenwich Village," says Professor Neuhaus.

Of the various fine arts, Professor Neuhaus believes that America surpasses in landscape and outdoor paintings, the reason for which is the unusual opportunity which outdoor-artists afford for such inspiration. With this in mind arrangements are being made for the party to make short visits to some of America's well-known attractions such as the Grand Cañon, Niagara Falls, the Canadian Rockies and Mt. Rainier National Park. Because of the broad vision which Professor Neuhaus holds in regard to the field of art, many persons, aside from followers of art, have expressed enthusiasm for the trip. University credit in art can be obtained by doing actual reading in a number of cases, college and university graduates of next June are receiving the tour as a graduation gift.

## CALIFORNIA FARMERS OPEN EXCHANGE FOR COOPERATIVE TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California.—The new county marketing exchange was opened this week to the public with its head office at Lompoc and branch offices at Santa Barbara and other towns.

This exchange has been formed to furnish the farmers an agency through which they may dispose of their products to the best advantage. It will also assist them in buying necessary commodities in conducting their farm operations.

The exchange will not carry store-rooms, but its manager will keep in constant touch with markets throughout the country and the exchange will act as agent between the rancher and those who would buy of him. The farmer can also buy factory goods through the exchange; the manager will simply place his order directly with the factory, thus eliminating the expense of middleman. But these purchasing operations will be confined to farm implements.

## Fancy Northern Turkeys Holiday Dinner Basket \$4.50 Everything for your dinner table

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## YONKERS PLAN HITS CORRUPT OFFICIALS

### William H. Anderson Says Publicity Works Wonders in Bringing About Enforcement of Laws Governing Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—To find out how the prohibition law is being enforced in a community and then to tell the public about it in order to arouse sentiment, to support good officials and to force lax ones to do their duty—that, in brief, is the Yonkers Plan, which the Anti-Saloon League of New York, through its superintendent, William H. Anderson, has formulated as a method or system of local organization which any community can use to develop a sound, active public sentiment for law and order.

This plan, according to its author, begins where other efforts stop; it is a method to be resorted to when, in the judgment of a community, the regular officials corruptly refuse or willfully neglect to enforce the prohibition law despite previous offers of cooperation and friendly warnings from the friends of law, or after other plans have broken down and other remedies have failed. It recognizes the need of protecting the honest, capable official and believes that most officials are not only willing but really prefer to do their duty and stand with the decent, law-abiding element if they believe it is politically safe to do so. Concentration of publicity upon bad, derelict or indifferent officials is the basic proposition of the plan on the theory that publicity is the only sure-acting political prophylactic.

"The issue before the American Republic is not merely whether the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be prohibited, but whether a democracy can make good on its moral convictions," says the author of the Plan. "Good citizens cannot afford to permit America to fall in her supreme effort of moral self-restraint. Prohibition was submitted by the representatives of the nation as a whole. It was ratified by the representatives of the states as states. But it must be enforced by each community for itself."

The Yonkers Plan provides a system of organizations and a practical working plan for them to adopt in cases where certain public officers, such as county officials, are elected by several communities jointly. The plan is not a theory but has been put into operation in a city of 100,000 people bordering directly upon New York City. This community, it is explained, contains all possible city problems in an intensified form, including a preponderance of factory workers of foreign birth or extraction, who do not comprehend the American ideals and standards of life that led to prohibition and, in addition, an army of New York City commuters who do little more than sleep in Yonkers and are largely indifferent to local conditions and inclined to be prejudiced against prohibition and enforcement. Enforcement of this plan, however,

has resulted in public recognition of their duty and responsibility by hostile officials and the dropping of the pretense that prohibition enforcement is purely a federal matter. Raids, arrests and seizures were made and crooked policemen expelled. Indictments, convictions and the progressive throttling of saloons followed. Court records of Westchester County, in which Yonkers is situated, show that four times as many liquor cases were disposed of from that city during the first quarter of 1921 as during the whole year of 1920, and by the same regular officials. Although the work is only well started, improvement in sentiment and willingness to aid has spread beyond Yonkers and increased official activity has taken place in other parts of the county.

That the Plan will give permanent results is insisted by its author. Under it, he says, any community which will pay the price in effort, sacrifice and patience can be absolutely certain of victory over liquor lawlessness, no matter how clever, influential or unscrupulous the criminals. The liquor traffic is neither dead nor sleeping, but rather more awake, more intelligent, more aggressive, better organized and more wisely advised than ever before and has discovered that an illicit traffic, with few Americans engaged in it, not only discredits prohibition but, if connived at by officials, yields profits which will pay the expense indefinitely of the fight to get back within the protection of the law. Only the first phase of the prohibition fight is won, he adds, and the only thing that will save the day is an enforcement program that is a mixture of militancy and education; this only will prevent the breakdown of local, state and national government in wet centers. And only increasingly effective enforcement will avert the grave danger of the return of beer which would mean the inevitable return of the saloon.

The Yonkers Plan presupposes, as a preliminary to its adoption, that the "Allied Citizens of America," or its equivalent has made a sincere, earnest effort to cooperate with officials, has encouraged them to enforce prohibition; warned them when necessary, and given them a chance to accomplish satisfactory results or show the public good reason why they could not. The "Allied Citizens," which the Anti-Saloon League of New York has spent more than three years of time and \$100,000 in money to develop, is offered only to communities that need it, because of the lack of or breaking down of their own organization, not to displace any adequate working plan in operation anywhere, nor is it urged upon any community not desirous of adopting it.

## HOLIDAY DINNER FOR HORSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Announcing that hundreds of the faithful hard-working horses of Boston fare none too well, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is preparing for a holiday feast for horses, to take place in Post Office Square at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. The menu will consist largely of oats, carrots and apples, "but more than all," says the society, "is the good it will do those of us who show kindness to this willing servant of man."

## AUTHORIZATION OF ECONOMIC PARLEY

### Resolution Offered to Senate by Joseph J. France Would Give President Power to Summon Large and Small Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding would be authorized to call an economic conference of large and small nations to assemble in Washington next March under a joint resolution offered in the Senate yesterday by Joseph J. France (R.), Senator from Maryland. Russia, Germany and Ireland are included among the nations to whom invitations would be extended by the United States. The resolution directs that the President, in calling the conference, shall expressly state that the motive of the United States in issuing the invitation is to "initiate and bring about a concerted action between the nations for the common solution for the general welfare of the grave financial, industrial, economic and commercial international problems growing out of the war." It appropriates \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the conference.

Mr. France directed attention to the fact that "serious disturbances" of the exchange markets are due to the huge debts of certain of the European nations and that the question of the terms upon which these debts may be liquidated involves the interests of all countries, big and small.

The list of the nations to be invited to the conference include Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Justavia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, Serbia, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela.

## CHINESE STUDENTS PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The Chinese students of Greater Boston have sent a telegram to the United States, British, French and Italian delegations at the Washington Conference, which is signed by Mr. Chi-Sun Yeh, chairman of Newspaper Bureau, Chinese Students Committee on Washington Conference, and reads as follows: "As far as the Eastern problem is concerned, the Conference would have accomplished very little indeed if it should fail to recommend the complete abrogation of the 21 demands. In the last five years public opinions all over the world have always considered these demands as an inevitable source of war. We therefore strongly appeal to Your Excellency that your influence may be seen in a recommendation of their complete abrogation."

## DID YOU VISIT US?

Maybe You Are Troubled With Wrong-Number Calls and Could Get or Contribute Some Suggestion if You Came

FATHER, Mother and Sonny were engrossed in watching the operators busily engaged in setting up telephone connections during Telephone Week.

"Gee!" was Sonny's surprised comment, as he watched the endless number of lights flash and the nimble fingers inserting plugs to answer calls and connect lines. It seemed like an amazing tangle of lights, cords and plugs. "I don't see how you get half of them right," remarked Father. "Oh, we become accustomed to interpreting voices," laughed the operator-escort. "The number of wrong-number calls is really only a very small percentage of the total, as you will agree, I think, if you stop to consider the number of calls you make and the percent that go wrong. Some mistakes are fairly chargeable to us, because, when a call has to be passed to two or even three operators, as is the case in many places, there is a possibility of error that it is difficult to guard against. I dare say some people think we are indifferent about whether a connection is correctly made, but that is not so. If a wrong-number connection is made, we've got to do the whole job over again, as a rule. It's hardly reasonable to suppose that we purposely add to our labors, is it?"

Father conceded the logic of the statement. "Then, again," proceeded the girl, "there's a satisfaction in doing things well. When wrong-number calls are made, subscribers frequently become angry and that, too, makes the work harder."

"I should think," said Mother, "that you would make a good many mistakes putting your plugs into those little holes, or jacks as you call them." "That is the least of our difficulties," said the girl. "If we get the right number fixed in our brains, our hands go to the right jack as instinctively as a pianist strikes the right note or a typist strikes the right key without looking at it. We could almost do that part of the job blindfolded. If callers would make sure of the right number and then speak clearly and distinctly and right

into the transmitter, it certainly would make our work easier. Likewise it would make life pleasanter for the person called by mistake."

The visits of the public during Telephone Week were so helpful in promoting a better understanding regarding telephone service that we want to keep "open house" every week day. Those who would like to visit us are simply asked to notify the Chief Operator or Manager a day in advance of the call, in order that our Service Committees may arrange to have someone at liberty to show them about, to explain our apparatus and to answer questions regarding any matter of service—even wrong-number calls.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

H. H. CARTER, Division Commercial Supt.

L. W. ABBOTT, Division Supt. of Plant.

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## MORATORIUM FOR GERMANY IS URGED

Two Years' Respite for Government in Berlin Is Proposed by a British Authority—French Difficulties Are Met

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Toward the end of November the Reparations Commission returned to Paris from Berlin, where it had been investigating the conditions and the possibility of Germany paying the installment of the allied claims due in January. As a result of these investigations the British delegate, Sir John Bradbury, who is one of the most distinguished officials in the service of the British Government and who is a great financial authority, came to certain conclusions. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was able to cable the first definite news that the British proposals in view of the imminence of bankruptcy in Germany, were for a moratorium of two years, during which time the May Schedule of Payments would not be insisted upon on condition that Germany really endeavored to put her financial house in order.

In the meantime, however, the French would not be allowed to suffer, since England was prepared, if France put no difficulties in the way, to permit the Loucheur-Rathenau accord, which calls for reparations in kind, to work. As Belgium's priority also is largely covered it would be England who would really be the chief loser by the moratorium. She believed that in the interests of Europe it was necessary to forgo impossible credits that were rendering Germany bankrupt, and that a continent that could trade again was better than a disorganized continent owing theoretical sums to England. The reasoning is perfectly sound, and whatever one may think of the moral obligations toward the Allies it is absurd to fly in the face of fiscal facts. It may be that in some sense the British view may cause similar reflections in America.

### Germany Cannot Pay

At any rate an interview which the writer has had with an authority whom he may not name, but who may be regarded as one of the most remarkable economists, holding a position in which he may influence policy, follows: "It is perfectly plain," said this authority, "everybody would like Germany to pay to the last penny. If it were possible for her to do so I for one would be in favor of adopting the most strenuous and forceful methods. I would entirely approve that French school which would employ the army if needs be to obtain payments. But in the first place it is now quite clear that Germany cannot pay, and it is also clear that an army cannot dig coal with bayonets, or act as a debt collector with any prospect of success. On the contrary these methods of coercion will only create greater confusion on the continent, will plunge Germany into deeper distress, and will ultimately ruin the country which adopts a policy of force. The smash of Germany means the smash of France. One by one the European countries would follow each other along the road of ruin. It is then utterly folly, when one considers how the nations are dependent upon each other, how civilization is all one, to push Germany over the precipice."

"I have carefully examined the conditions of Germany. There is undoubtedly, as the French declare, a good deal of bad faith. I do not know how it could be expected that there should be no bad faith. But when one has made all allowance for the recalcitrant elements in Germany, it remains a fact that the payment of reparations in cash is becoming exceedingly difficult. Did Germany show the most wonderful good faith the result would not be very different. There must come a moment when the purchase of securities abroad to satisfy the French and the other Allies is no longer possible. That moment has, I think, been reached. I have gone carefully into the figures and I am convinced, as indeed the members of the British Government are convinced, that not even the January and the February payments are possible without assistance. If assistance is forthcoming for the German Government it will be a good thing, for I think all we should try to postpone the tremendous European crisis that is bound to be reached next year in the hope that the French will reach a better state of mind."

"Moratorium, the Only Way"

"At present the French statements, sometimes in spite of outward appearances, are beginning to see that a policy which is based on sentiment, that takes no heed of economic facts, is foolish; but they have still to be fully converted and they have to convert their people. I believe they will be able to convert their people in a few months and that is why I am hoping that the January installment will be paid. With the mark as low as it is it is not good economics to insist on this payment, but it is perhaps good politics. The French seem to have made up their minds that they will have the first payments next year and afterward will consent to talk reasonably."

"At any rate, as early as possible, we must proclaim a moratorium for Germany. It is the only way. Whether France agrees or not, this can be done. The treaty quite explicitly states that it only requires a majority vote on the Reparations Commission to postpone payments due before 1926 to a date not later than 1930. If it were necessary the French could be outvoted and a moratorium granted to Germany by the Allies whether France liked it or not."

"But of course no one wishes to

go against the desires of France. We want to show her that we are right and that she can only lose by adopting an irreconcilable policy of force. We will try to persuade her to cast her vote with the majority and to obtain unanimity. I am only pointing out that, strictly speaking, the consent of France is not necessary, and the Reparations Commission can, if it chooses, suspend German payments to the Allies in general, including France, by a simple majority vote."

"However, things are moving fast now and I do not think the truth will long be disputed by anyone. Political considerations have had a mischievous effect in Europe for three years. It is time to revert to common sense. The Ruhr Menace."

"As it has been established, in my opinion as an expert, beyond all controversy, that Germany cannot pay during next year, what is to be done? We suggest a moratorium which will have certain conditions attached to it. Some Frenchmen clamor for the occupation of the Ruhr. Now what is the use of occupying the Ruhr? As a threat that might be excellent. If Germany could pay but obstinately refused, to menace her with the occupation of her principal coal fields might have good results. But if she cannot pay, what can be obtained by quartering an army upon her? There are many aspects of the Ruhr question, but I will only deal with a simple phase of the problem easily understood."

"Suppose the Allies—that is to say the French—seize the German coal. What would be the effect? Germany would collapse in utter anarchy and misery. If you deprive a country of coal it is in these industrial days doomed to extinction. It is then obvious that you cannot expect payments from a country whose coal you have taken. It is obvious that bankruptcy is inevitable and the damage that would be done to the credits of the whole continent would be great. It is impossible to foresee all the results, but it is certain that France would have not only brought about the crash of Germany but prepared her own."

### Loucheur Accord Favored

"Therefore, satisfied as I am that the inability of Germany to pay is genuine, there seems but one course open—that is to grant a moratorium. Should Germany seek to abuse this concession it would of course automatically come to an end. It would continue for two years at least, and would be renewable, for it is extremely unlikely that two years will be sufficient for Germany to recover herself so far as to be able to pay large sums to the Allies."

"At the same time Germany can pay material. Goods are wanted very badly in the ruined north of France. She may even supply labor to rebuild the destroyed French houses. These are ways that are more or less accepted by the Loucheur accord. Germany can help France without having to exchange her paper marks for foreign money."

"Therefore the Loucheur accord and anything else that can be devised along those lines should be allowed to work. France will have little cause of complaint. Indeed she will be better off under this arrangement. In the meantime Germany must be compelled to get to work to prevent the total collapse of the mark. She must stop the issue of paper money. Certainly the fiduciary inflation has been justifiable. There has been recklessness and incompetence. There has been a certain helplessness shown in government circles. The trouble with Germany seems to be that her statesmen are not up to their job. Of course it is doubtful whether any statesmen in the world would have been up to the job that they had to tackle."

"We are, if my advice and the advice of men who have studied the case at first hand is heeded, about to inaugurate a policy of rewards rather than of punishments, a policy of promises rather than of menaces. If we do not, if we continue to disregard plain economic facts and pursue a policy of mere blind hatred in Europe, then there is no doubt that during the coming year there will be such a tremendous crash that its repercussions will be felt in every country in the world."

"Such, faithfully recorded, are the opinions and sentiments of one of the most influential Englishmen stationed in Paris. It may be that Washington will play its part in determining the French to consider financial possibilities rather than political prejudices."

## IS SOVIET SYSTEM FAILING IN RUSSIA?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MOSCOW, Russia.—Indications are not lacking here that a change in the Russian political system is imminent, and that a coalition government, in which all parties will be invited to participate, will be formulated. It is expected that, in this event, Nicholas Lenin will become President, with Mr. Krassin as State Secretary. Mr. Lenin is reported to have admitted, at a recent mass meeting of workers, that the results expected from Soviet rule had not been realized. This statement, together with the general tone of the Soviet press, would seem to indicate that the Soviet rulers are convinced of the failure of their policy, and that they are gradually preparing the way for a definite change in the system of government.

## EGYPTIAN SUGAR CONTROL TO CEASE

Abandonment of War Measure Will Do Away With Fixed Prices for Domestic Growers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The control of the sugar trade in Egypt, which has been in force since the outbreak of the war, is to cease in the first few days of January. This control was vested chiefly in a company which has for many years held the monopoly for sugar production in the country; and, as a result of the exclusion of foreign competition either as purchasers or vendors, Egypt has for the last seven years been isolated from the world's sugar markets.

The price of sugar was fixed by the government with a view to assuring to the public its needs at comparatively reasonable prices and to the company and the cultivators adequate profits. By this means the sugar famine of war days did not affect Egypt to any appreciable extent as regards supply, though the price gradually rose until it stood at nearly 400 per cent of that of normal times. As the reduction in price since the armistice has been practically insignificant, and as foreign sugar could be had, were the embargo removed, at much lower rates, the agitation which prompted the government at length to move was quite comprehensible.

### Imported Sugar Cheaper

Thus, while sugar in Egypt is sold under the present arrangement at between \$25 and \$27 per ton, sugar from Belgium, Java or the United States can be delivered at Egyptian ports at about \$21, \$23 and \$27, respectively, per ton. Further, it is known that the sugar company is now selling its surplus sugar outside Egypt at between \$24 and \$25 per ton, proving conclusively that by selling at \$25 to \$27 per ton in Egypt it is making altogether unreasonable profits out of its monopoly. These profits must have been nearly if not quite as high during the last seven years, as the price paid by the company to the grower was never higher than 10 piastres per kantar (100 pounds), the present and pre-war prices being 9½ piastres and 9¼ piastres, respectively.

The sugar company's plea has always been that the price of cane must be maintained high in order to prevent the sugar lands of Upper Egypt (Lower Egypt's climate is too cool to grow good cane) from passing to cotton cultivation. That it has a certain amount of justification may be seen from the following facts. Sugar cane is an expensive crop, and especially so in the case of the high cost of sowing (it is always grown in Egypt from shoots, not from seed) it is uneconomical generally to allow the crop to remain on the land less than two years. An average crop is about 750 kantars for the first year and 500 kantars for the second year per acre, or is worth at pre-war rates about \$28 and \$18, against expenses of about \$14 and \$8 per acre, respectively. The average profit per acre is thus about \$11 per annum, but it must be remembered that it leaves the land more fatigued. An ordinary rotation introducing cotton on half the land and clover, wheat, maize, beans, etc., would bring in in normal times at least \$15 per acre net profit, while the greater variation in crop is infinitely preferable to the fellah who has a cow or buffalo to keep and likes to grow his own foodstuffs. For this reason the tendency for many years past has been for the area under sugar cane to decrease, in spite of the efforts of the sugar company to encourage its cultivation, until in 1919 only a little over 50,000 acres were put to the crop.

### A Remunerative Crop

At the present prices which are being paid to the cultivator (9½ piastres instead of 9¼ piastres per kantar) it is certainly a remunerative crop to grow. To maintain its cultivation is of paramount importance, as was proved during the war, and the present and future problem will be to find means of insuring this wide open market which permits the import of foreign sugar at prices half those now ruling in the country. From the fact that the sugar company can, in spite of paying 9½ piastres per kantar for cane, sell sugar outside Egypt at a little over half the local price, it would appear evident that, were the price of cane reduced by 40 per cent or to about 5½ piastres per kantar and were the company's profits within reasonable bounds, Egyptian sugar might be able to compete with that grown outside. Certainly the matter demands the careful consideration of the government as, with the importance of its cotton crop, Egypt has already too many eggs in one basket.

## TZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S COALITION CABINET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—Parliament has resumed its labors, and this time the government program is in the hands of a Coalition Cabinet, for the most part parliamentary, which has just taken the place of Dr. Cerny's Cabinet of officials. The government will in general be able to rely upon a majority in the House of Deputies of some 60 to 70 over the opposition, which will be composed of the German and Magyar parties of every creed together with the Tzecho communists.

At the close of last session, the German parties, other than the Social Democrats, entered upon a policy of passive resistance and abstention from Parliament, but they seem to have realized that this policy has brought them no advantage and that now, faced with a united Tzecho block, a continu-

ance of this abstention and passivity would be directly harmful to their interests. The change of ministry, moreover, gives them an opportunity of gracefully executing a volte-face and of again entering the legislative arena.

The Germans are, furthermore, split up into many small parties of widely divergent views. It is not impossible that a moderate section, such as the German Agrarian Party, will pursue a strictly practical policy and find a basis of collaboration with the Tzecho parties. Then, again, the German Social-Democrats, though not so devoid of nationalism as most of them deem themselves to be, are by no means to be identified with the German National Socialists, much less with the groups which, more or less, render allegiance to Dr. Ledgmann, whose purpose is to make the German question in Tzecho-Slovakia an international problem.

The recent utterances of President Masaryk made it clear that the Germans are merely losing time and damaging their own interests when they persist in an attitude of intransigence. On the other hand, as an organic element in this state, displaying at least the good will to cooperate with the Tzecho majority, the Germans could, if they wished—for no one doubts their abilities—at once enter upon a course of positive effort that would bring peace and prosperity both to themselves and to the state as a whole.

## PLEA FOR REUNION OF PROVINCES ON INDIA'S FRONTIER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—An interesting debate took place recently on the problem of frontier administration. The Northwest Frontier Province is a small province on the far side of the Indus originally under the administration of the Punjab, but formed by Lord Curzon into a separate unit during the course of his viceroyalty. In the legislative Assembly Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar brought forward a motion advocating its reunion with the Punjab on the ground of defects in the judiciary of the Province and that the five settled districts would also do better under the old regime. The fact, which this able, well-informed and temperate critic was inclined to forget was that the administration of this area is primarily a question of defense.

The figures which he quoted were such as might have been found in the records of any isolated district in any part of the world which is also exposed to external troubles. The Punjab High Court at Lahore is, however, so to speak, the apprentice among high courts. It is seriously undermanned and grievously in arrears with its work. Not yet has the status of the High Court of Bengal at Calcutta, of Bombay, or of the United Provinces at Allahabad. Under the circumstances it seems absurd to bring on to it a fresh batch of work. The true remedy would be to strengthen the judicial personnel of the new province, and, this, to judge from the reply of Dr. Sapon, the law member of the government, is what the government are contemplating doing. On the larger question of reunion with the Punjab, it seems that the wisdom of Lord Curzon's policy is unchangeable. The Frontier Province is, first, last and all the time a question of the defense of India. It is therefore the care of the central administration and not of any provincial administration.

Critics writing on the debate have advocated the creation of a bigger and more homogeneous province (pointing out inter alia that, owing to the migratory habits of the population, it would be impossible to assimilate them with the settled inhabitants of the Punjab) and that this should be done, as has been mentioned in previous issues of The Christian Science Monitor, by the occupation of all the doubtful territory to the Durand line in their words, up to the Afghan frontier. They overlook the fact this would mean a 20 years' war with the frontier tribes, that frontier warfare in the severity of its losses is about as costly as modern naval warfare. The tribesmen inhabit a most difficult country to penetrate. They number about 400,000 and are armed with the most modern weapons.

On the grounds of expense alone the operation seems totally impracticable. Behind the frontier tribes, the Afghans, Persia and the unfathomable mysteries of Central Asia and a possible alliance between an aggressive and Bolshevik Russia, a militant and Nationalist Turkey, and of all the discontented Muhammadan elements in Asia, India must conserve her resources. The controversy between the Forward School of Soldiers and the Back to the Indus Party has of course been acute for 60 years, ever since Russia became a menacing factor, and it is never more keen than at the present moment.

The present position, midway between the two, is trying to make the best of two worlds, and is difficult to defend. The "Forward" policy would be impossible expensive; the "Back to the Indus" in its entirety has few defenders, and the suggestion to have several substantial bridge heads on the far side again largely savors of trying to make the best of two worlds.

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## HISTORIC MASONIC LODGE IN IRELAND

Much Interest Is Displayed in the Recently Circulated History of the First Volunteer Lodge of Ireland, Number 620

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Practically every lodge in the Province of Down, not to mention many from the adjoining Province of Antrim, was represented at the dedication of the new Masonic Hall in Millisle, which is situated between Donaghadee and Ballywater. The proceedings were highly interesting and there was a big assembly of residents, visitors, and "trippers" to watch the progress of the procession of the brethren from the old hall to the new. The ceremony of opening the latter constitutes for Lodge 193 another interesting event in the annals of its history. The warrant was issued for Lismur in 1749, and remained there until 1817. It was changed to Massareene in 1818 until 1825. In 1826 it was transferred to Ballyboley but in 1834 it was transferred to Carrowdore, thence to Millisle in 1877. The foundation stone of the new temple was laid in April last on a conspicuous corner site and the building, which was opened by the provincial grand master of Down, R. C. Sharrman-Crawford, was rendered necessary by reason of the constantly increasing membership.

T. M. Greer, Lodge 57, Ballymoney; Samuel G. Fenton, Lodge 336, Bangor; J. Milne Barbour, Lodge 10, Belfast; Thomas McAlister, Lodge 23, 109, Belfast; David Barr, Lodge 640, Londonderry, have been appointed by the Grand Lodge of Ireland as representative from the grand lodges of Mexico, Panama, Rhode Island, Nevada, Manitoba and Georgia.

### Provincial Grand Master Resigns

Although, on account of taking up his residence more permanently in England, the Earl of Shaftesbury has resigned his office as provincial grand master of Antrim, the fact is not to be taken as indicative of any slackening of the great interest he has always shown in the craft. He still retains his office as provincial grand master of Dorset, in England, an office he has held since 1902, of which province he is also provincial prior of Knights Templar.

Provincial Grand Master J. H. Stirling of Antrim, who has succeeded the Earl of Shaftesbury, has appointed Martin H. Turnbull to the position of deputy provincial grand master. For the last six years Martin H. Turnbull has been provincial grand secretary, and he has won golden opinions for the very efficient and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of that office. He is the representative of North Carolina at the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

A very interesting Masonic lodge history has just been circulated among students by its author, William Geoghegan, a Dublin solicitor, dealing with the history and antiquities of the First Volunteer Lodge of Ireland, No. 620, from 1783 to 1920. When the lodge was formed it was decided to limit its membership to 40, the number of officers in the regiment, and the membership is still limited to that number. It had some quaint rules, and instances are on record of members being fined 1s. 1d. for not appearing in uniform at the lodge meetings. The lodge has worked continuously and preserved the records of its workings right from the date of its foundation to the present day. In the earlier years of its history it was entitled to confer, and did confer, the higher degrees of Masonry, including that of Knight Templar, but, in 1806, there was a resolution passed in Grand Lodge that the several transactions and resolutions respecting red and black Masonry be forever expunged from the books of the order, but eight years afterward the lodge purchased a Knight Templar's jewel for use at a cost of two guineas. The grand festivals of St. John the Baptist and of St. John the Evangelist were made occasions of special importance in the early history of the lodge, the brethren being bound under penalty of a British crown "to transact the business of the day and dine together agreeable to ancient custom."

Anniversaries were always celebrated in full dress uniform, and on one festival it was decided to open the lodge for two hours to receive visitors and to "gratify the public in general with a view of the lodge room." From its earliest days the lodge sought for and enforced regular attendance and a fine of a British shilling was imposed on every officer who neglected attending in response to a summons. On one occasion an erring secretary was fined 5s. 6d. for "neglect to summon the lodge."

### More Irish History

Henry Grattan, then colonel of the first regiment of Dublin Independent Volunteers, was among the first proposed members, being elected in November, 1783, and Colly Grattan, a relative of the Duke of Wellington, was admitted the following year, but

for some reason Grand Lodge declined to accept Henry Grattan. Grand Lodge sent an inspecting committee to the lodge, but as the members refused to answer the usual questions required of all visitors they were refused admittance and the members closed the lodge. Grand Lodge, on appeal, supported the lodge in their action, but further trouble occurred in consequence of the lodge admitting members without first submitting the names to Grand Lodge for approval, for which act the officers were censured.

Scottish Freemasons will be flattered by the fact that in some of the correspondence the lodge was called "the First Volunteer Kilwinning Lodge of Ireland."

One salutary by-law was passed in 1815 providing that every brother on being admitted to the lodge, or being advanced to any superior degree, should have an instructor appointed, whose duty it should be to give every necessary information to the newly-admitted brother. In 1843 a new office called Harmost was created, to which only a past master of the lodge was eligible for election. The duties were to explain the obligations connected with the degrees conferred in the lodge, to assist in promoting Masonic order and to be responsible for the efficient and regular working of the lodge. The office of Harmost was peculiar to this lodge. The word is doubtless derived from the Greek, harmozō, to regulate. The office is now temporarily combined with that of director of ceremonies.

The lodge has received many presents from other lodges in Ireland, but in 1920 it received a gift commemorative of the strenuous and anxious times through which the lodge had passed. It was made by Judge Todd and was a maul made out of a hand grenade, with an inscription plate of duraluminum, a material made by a secret process and used in the construction of aeroplanes.

The present master of the lodge is F. N. Greer, attorney-general for Ireland.

## MANY TOURISTS AGAIN VISIT NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The extraordinary diversity of New Zealand's scenery, ranging from the icy glaciers and hot springs of the North Island to the mountains and fjords of the South Island, is again attracting tourists. A large number of the visitors hail from America, although the tourist list ranges from China to England.

A record direct revenue of £42,218 was received from the Tourist Department, and the net expenditure upon it was £93,720, as compared with £68,858 in the previous year. The fact that so much direct revenue has been received is gratifying, as the indirect gains to the Dominion are very large. It is likely that the government will take steps to place the charms of New Zealand before the world by attractive advertising.

## ITALY HONORS AMERICAN HEROES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Distribution of the war cross of Italy to all men of the United States Army and Marine Corps who won the Congressional Medal of Honor during the world war was begun this week by General Vaccari, chief of staff of the Italian Army. Additional presentations of the medal will be made as rapidly as those eligible appear to claim them.

## SHIPPING ACTIVITY IN GERMANY NOW IS IN FULL SWING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The departure from Hamburg recently of the new steamer Wuertemberg on its first journey to New York has naturally occasioned great interest in German shipping circles and among the general public.

This trip of the steamer mentioned, and the fact that the Wuertemberg has been definitely allotted to the North American service, has special significance, because it means that the basic factor of the agreement between the Harriman concern and the Hamburg-American Line, namely that the ships composing the joint service should be half American and half German, has now been put into effect on the German side. Henceforth alternate American and German steamers will cross the Atlantic between Hamburg and New York.

Much activity on the part of German mercantile shipping is noticeable in other directions. With the recent departure from Hamburg on steamship New Orleans of the big steamship Carlisle of the Continental Shipping Company (Continental Schifffahrts Linie) has opened a regular direct service with New Orleans. A second steamer, the 5000-ton Arfield, now approaching completion, is expected to make its first trip on this route soon. The following further steamers are also likely to be launched before the end of the present year: Deutschland, 7500 tons; Einfeld, 7500 tons; Freifeld, 5400 tons; and Gutfeld, 5400 tons. Other steamers will be built if the occasion demands.

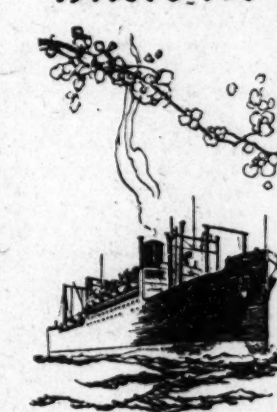
The new service is expected to prove of very great value to the big German export houses. Meanwhile the German Orient Line, a shipping company established a few months back at Stettin, has organized a service between Danzig and the Near East. The first steamer of this line is to go to Tripoli, Jaffa, Beirut, Alexandria, and other ports. The 5000-ton steamer Cologne (Koeln), which has been launched at Bremen, is intended for the North German Lloyd American service. It is a fairly rapid boat with accommodation for 350 first class and 1050 steerage passengers.

Although, of course, the movement from the various German ports will not bear comparison in volume with the pre-war days, the recovery in the shipping trade since the armistice has been very striking and reflects very creditably alike on German enterprise and commercial courage. Apart from the North Sea and Baltic services, there are sailings several times weekly from Hamburg for the Spanish and Portuguese ports, the Adriatic and Black Seas, and at least once a week for New York, Montreal and Boston. The services between Hamburg and Central and South America are very well organized and explain the growing volume of German trade with those countries. Bremen and Stettin are also centers of renewed shipping activity.

## REHABILITATION CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Assembly of a conference of educators from various parts of the country on December 29 to discuss new proposals for rehabilitation of former service men has been announced by Director Forbes of the War Veterans' Bureau.

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## DEBATE THROWS LIGHT ON MOROCCO

Revelations Made About Affairs  
in Spanish Zone in North  
Africa in Course of Discus-  
sions in the Cortes

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor from its European  
News Office

MADRID, Spain.—The debate in the Chamber on affairs in Morocco—no limitations being imposed or recognized upon the features of the subject that are discussed, the past, present and future being most critically considered, and this being the first full and candid debate upon the subject in the Cortes for a long time past—advances steadily and with much interest in a crescendo to a climax that will probably be served by a general reply from the Premier, Anthony Maura, who may, it is suggested, find a difficulty in giving precision and definiteness to his views.

Many revelations are being made, and the truth is being learned about Morocco as never before. One clear impression is that the General Silvestre was undoubtedly playing a game of his own and playing it autocritically and in the military spirit, and badly and harmfully to Spain, such game being the cause of present troubles, the rest of the Spanish case is not so bad as some had fancied it might be. But it would have been far worse if examined three or four years ago before the Berenguer regime began.

The Viscount de Eza, Minister of War in the Dato and Alencaster governments, whose speech in defense of himself and his government was carried over into a second day, has been the chief event so far. Part of it has already been reported. The Viscount related his impressions after a visit to Morocco, being convinced for one thing that General Berenguer, the High Commissioner, who was a junior general, suffered greatly through certain limitations of authority. Now, in the continuation of his argument or defense, he said that as the result of his representations more facilities, such as were indispensable to his authority, were vested in the High Commissioner. He then proceeded to make an effective point, assisted by certain disclosures as to what was happening behind the governmental screen in his time.

### Instability of Governments

It was realized that a strong colonizing effort was what Spain needed in her zone in Morocco, and when the matter was being discussed the Marquis Lema, Foreign Minister, came out pat with the declaration that there was no other remedy for the troubles in Morocco than a loan of 100,000,000 pesetas to begin with. Then it was that the Cabinet, contemplating the situation, realized that they, like other governments, had only a temporary character, and that a continuous program, involving a heavy preliminary expenditure, was denied to them, or they thought it was. So the Viscount de Eza now, in the Chamber, bolstered that the chief cause of what had lately happened in Morocco was after all the instability of governments. It had hardly been thought of in that way before, but the fairness of the idea seemed clear to many.

Then it appeared that the European war, which had so many repercussions in North Africa, had yet one more which has not been understood. The law of service in Spain called for three years in the army for all individuals in their youth, but when, after the big war, the terms of service in European armies began to be reduced, Spain found herself in the necessity of following suit. But this idea created a difficulty in regard to the army in Africa, and the Viscount de Eza, when over there, discussed the question with General Berenguer, who, naturally, on a superficial consideration, did not like the idea since it seemed to foreshadow a weakening of the forces at his disposal.

### Terms of Service in Army

Almost immediately, however, he came into line and wrote as follows: "Having stated what the suppression of the third year of service must mean for this army, I must recognize the basis of your desire in endeavoring to reduce the term of service in the ranks to two years. More than this, with the candor and loyalty that always inspire my conduct, I should tell you that I think the government cannot avoid that reduction, and that even deferring to make it might occasion grave consequences. When France has just established 18 months as the term of service and Italy ventures upon a reduction to eight, Spain cannot be the only nation that keeps to the three years and least of all when such a serious penalty is imposed upon her citizens as that of service in the African Army."

"I am, then," he continued, "at the disposition of yourself and the government in this matter, representing a necessary determination, so that the rapid solution of the Morocco problem may be assisted." General Berenguer thereupon indicated the measures he thought desirable to make adequate compensation for the 15,000 to 18,000 men by which it appeared that the army in Morocco would be reduced as the result of this new arrangement.

### Confidence in High Commissioner

The Viscount de Eza then explained that before the Dato Government, and he with it, came into power, their predecessors, the National Government, had passed the plans for the advances on Xauen and Tafersit, and the part of the Datoists then was that of waiting patiently and confidently. Success crowned their hopes in the happy result of the enterprise. On November 5, 1920, General Berenguer telegraphed to him as follows: "Although the in-

tenification at present of action in Melilla does not enter into my schemes, it is, as always, advantageous to gain ground when it may be done on favorable occasions; and I would authorize General Silvestre to do what he proposes to me if Your Excellency does not see anything undesirable in this course at present."

Upon this the Viscount de Eza appeared to make an unexpected point in these words: "This shows that no operations were made by any commandant general without the previous acquiescence and consideration of the high command." To that telegram the Viscount replied that he had consulted with the Premier upon the subject of the telegram, the operations in Melilla, and that, as always, they left the matter to his own clear judgment and appreciation of circumstances, having full confidence in his determination and perfect agreement with any resolution that he might adopt, which same might be considered as being adopted by the government beforehand.

### Melilla Operations

He went on then to refer to various communications that passed between him and General Berenguer with reference to operations that were being undertaken at the Melilla end, which seemed to be promising well. The general thought the political situation in those parts was "frankly good" and he was especially pleased with the submission of the Beni Said tribe, which made the way to the Bay of Alhucemas very much easier. Proceeding to quote further from the High Commissioner's communications, the Chamber listened with strained attention, asking for the dates of documents, appealing to the Viscount; who was evidently laboring under great emotion, to speak up, and so forth.

After one such appeal he said that in summary General Berenguer had stated that he considered that militarily, the occupation of the Bay of Alhucemas did not offer any difficulty. Deputies instantly demanded the date of this communication and were told that it was April 17, "Of last year?" they asked. "No, of 1921," answered the Viscount, and it seemed to make a difference, for this was only a few weeks before the fateful advance from Melilla was undertaken. The present Minister of War, John de la Cierva, emphasized the point with an interjection. "The present time, referring to military plans of this year." "Why were they not carried through?" asked Mr. Villanueva, a Democratic Liberal leader. "The government exercises the reserve, that it should; that is the government's story."

### "Historic Facts"

Mr. de la Cierva responded, and the President of the Chamber, Sanchez Guerra, remarked that this was a matter too important to be discussed in the way of interruptions. The Viscount de Eza then said that if it were considered that he ought not to read any more of this correspondence and documents he would cease and sit down, but he had not thought that they concerned the operations actually in progress now, that they were as historic facts, and that his endeavor was to show that the Dato Government was not responsible for what had taken place.

The letters did not indicate how or when an advance to Alhucemas might be made, and when it was made it was according to a quite different plan. The facts he adduced tended to show that the Melilla disaster, when it occurred, was a lamentable surprise to the government, the High Commissioner, and others. Mr. de la Cierva, in progress now, that they were as historic facts, and that his endeavor was to show that the Dato Government was not responsible for what had taken place.

### Taking of Monte Abarran

The Viscount de Eza then went on to say that he was not one of those who desired to make any difficulties for the government, a party, or perhaps the nation, and, believing that the proper thing to do in such circumstances was to resign first and defend himself afterward, he had resigned his post as Minister of War and now wished to produce the facts. Without reading the letters, therefore, he would say that from the reports to him of the conversations that took place between General Berenguer and General Silvestre it did not appear that there was any discrepancy between those two.

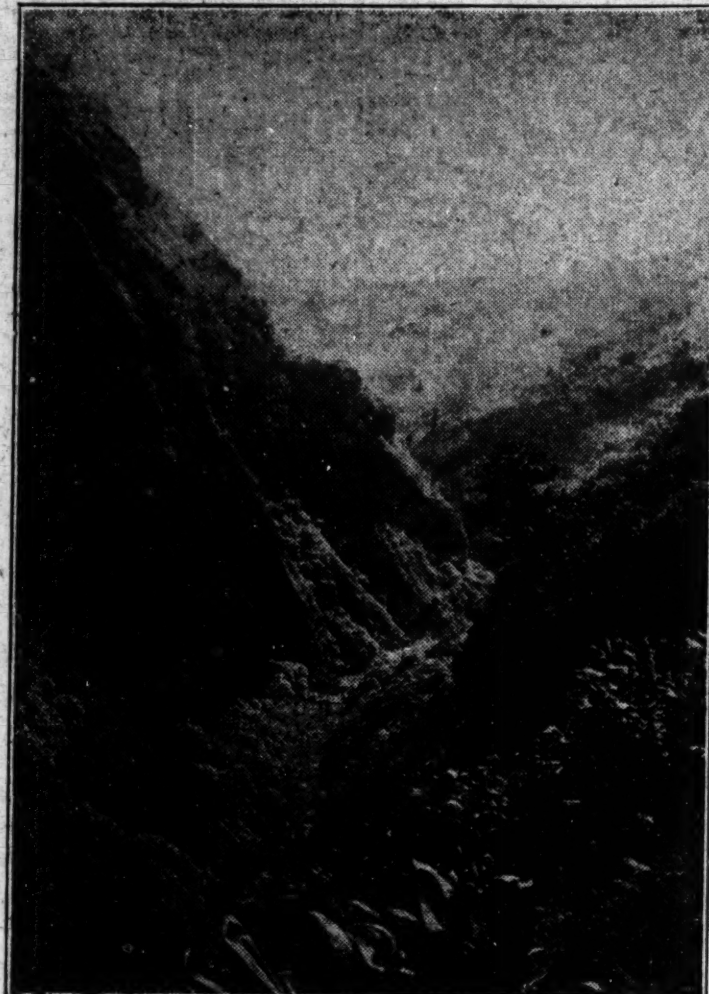
The situation in Melilla was normal, and it did not seem that the occupation of Alhucemas would offer any difficulties. The taking, then, of Monte Abarran surprised them when they were all in a state of tranquillity, and the politicians were not even closely concerned with any domestic questions, such as the railways. General Silvestre had shown him snaps and plans of the country to be traversed in a march toward Alhucemas, along with photographs taken from aeroplanes, but there was no indication of impatience for the advance and no date was fixed for it.

Next he read a telegram from General Berenguer detailing a report from General Silvestre on which various small operations that had taken place were described, and stating that the situation was delicate, and that it was necessary to adopt precautions and proceed carefully, the High Commissioner appending an observation. "For my part, I do not see anything alarming in the situation." This caused quite a small sensation in the Chamber. He then read further letters from General Berenguer referring to the subsequent abandonment of Abarran and to a restlessness that was in evidence among the natives round about Alhucemas and among the Beni Urriague (tribesmen), but no untoward happening was feared, and General Berenguer expressed his belief that at Melilla they had sufficient European and native forces. The Chamber again professed to be surprised at this latter statement.

## MOUNTAIN TRAILS OF HAWAII

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In Hawaii the mountains are always near, in the doorway or just over the fence, wonderful in all their many moods. At times they stand, resplendent in their many shades of green and red and brown, clear-cut against a deep blue sky. At other times they lie gray and sullen beneath wide-spreading clouds, their cañons filled with mist and rain. Again they may be mist-enshrouded, dim and unsub-



Where the trail dips

stantial, recalling the subtle elusiveness of Japanese landscape paintings.

A short walk, a trolley ride, or at most spin by motor, and one is on the foothill trails which lead quickly into the higher mountains. Nor need the seeker after beauty go far into the mountains to find some of the loveliest spots to be encountered in a full day's travel. Many such places lie within an hour's walk of city streets.

I recall one trail which starts almost from my front gate—and that is in one of Honolulu's most populous residential districts. A few hundred yards, and macadam surface gives way to dirt, a little country roadway dipping into a shallow cañon and there in turn giving place to a trail which climbs the hillside. It seems to be a going, yet five minutes of it brings one to a point where city and ocean lie spread out below in ever-broadening panorama. Then in among the trees goes the trail, climbing through shady glades down which the breeze, strong-scented with fresh mountain odors, blows cool and sweet. Save for an occasional glimpse, the city is now lost to view. Instead of sweeping panoramas, the trail now affords little vistas down wooded hillside or leafy glade, less magnificent than the open view, yet far more lovely. Bits of cotton drowsing in the sunlight, the rain-washed foliage of the trees shining with such brilliant greens as I have never seen elsewhere in nature or on canvas; patches of clear blue sky shining through a leafy frame.

One branch of this trail leads straight to the bald peak of Tantalus, from which may be seen the most magnificent panorama of the southern side of the island of Oahu. The main trail, however, leads past Tantalus, around and through the intervening mountain fastnesses to still higher peaks; and this trail is even more characteristic of Hawaii than is that wind-swept mountain top. It passes first through a little hollow, a crater now filled with vegetation, then climbs once more, winding in and out among the higher ridges. Then, quite abruptly, the trail comes out upon the face of the cliff which forms the eastern wall of Nuuanu Valley. The cliff is so sheer at that point that the effect is as if one were in a high tower, or suspended in mid-air, overlooking the valley. Peacefully it lies down there, a little meandering stream winding its way along the valley floor, and above this stream a curving automobile road, half hidden beneath overhanging shade trees. Off to the southwest the valley widens and comes out upon the coastal plain on which stands the city.

In the opposite direction it narrows to a mere gorge, ending in the Pali Gap, on either side of which the spire-like peaks of Konahuahuli and Lanihuli stand sentinel. Directly across the valley the western walls rise, fully as high, fully as sheer and marvelously colored in greens, reds and rich browns. All of this one sees as the eye ranges from ocean to mountain pass. A little waterfall tumbles over the brink of a lofty precipice across the valley, showing for a brief space as a silver thread against the green, then blowing out and out in the tremendous draft of air which sucks through the mountain pass and down the valley, to disappear at last, an invisible mist. A rain shower drifts

down the valley, throwing a shadow upon the cliff as it passes, but to us presenting a rainbowed flank in the bright sunlight. An automobile rolls soundlessly down the roadway far below, reminding us that we are still in a world of men.

For some distance the trail clings to the face of the cliff, then, rounding some jutting promontory, dips into a shadowy cañon where a noisy mountain stream goes leaping valleyward. It is hard to say which is the more impressive, the broad panorama seen from the lofty cliff, or the picture framed in the V-shaped cañon mouth, seen from the inner recesses of one of those steep-walled gorges. The cañons give a better idea of the vegetation. In effect it is a jungle, yet sunlight penetrates freely through

the branches of guava, koa and other trees which form the bulk of the larger growth, casting a mottled pattern of light and shadow upon the ferns, shrubs and rank hono-hono grass which carpet the ground. Wild bananas grow abundantly in the moist cañons, their grotesquely tattered leaves contrasting sharply with the well-rounded evenness of the surrounding foliage. Tall ti plants thrust their shiny oval leaves above the shorter growth. Spreading kukui trees, distinguishable from great distances owing to the peculiar light green of their leaves, cast broad patches of shade on the hillside. Green predominates in the color scheme, but is relieved by the occasional yellow of a mountain flower, the deep red of the croton and the browns and grays of rock outcroppings, all woven into a gorgeous mantle of many colors hiding beneath its folds the rugged outlines of those volcanic hills.

So the trail wanders on, now clinging to some perpendicular hillside, now plunging into the heart of the mountains but always presenting new and surprising vistas of loveliness at each turn. There is stiff climbing enough to please the hardest mountaineer. Small adventures beset the path of the wayfarer. Out of the blue above may come most inexplicably a shower, leaving all hands wet to the skin, a condition which is forgotten almost as quickly as arrived at in that balmy air. At places landslides from above have carried away considerable sections of the trail, forcing the traveler to lie face downward upon the side and work across, digging in with hands and toes. At places tough staghorn fern, long untrimmed, overhangs the trail, forcing the climbers to swing themselves out over the edge of the path in order to get past the obstruction. Trails may also be found which involve real alpine work, ropes and all.

On the particular trail of which I have been speaking there is one place which may be said to mark the climax of the journey. All which goes before it is merely by way of preparing the traveler for what he is to see; all which follows serves only to bring him back to earth gradually. It comes after a long, steady climb around the head of Manoa Valley. There is no warning, only a little increase in the force of the wind, perhaps. Then you are standing gazing through a natural window at the whole world. Such, at least, is the impression as you come out upon that razor-like ridge set in its notch in the mountain wall. Straight down from where you stand the cliff drops, a thousand feet sheer fall; then, rolling, tree-dotted foothills sloping more gently toward the sea. For miles to the right and left that mountain wall extends, curving slightly like the walls of a great amphitheater. Miles of rolling, hilly country stretch away to the lines of gleaming white which mark the surf-beaten shore. There is the even pattern of a pineapple field; yonder the bright green of sugar cane; at another place the mottled green and brown of uncultivated land. Directly in front of us, thrusting a brown and barren arm out into the purple-blue of the sea, is Mokapu Point. And beyond, stretching to the distant, high horizon, lies topaz tropic sea.

## LONDON EXHIBIT OF HOME CRAFTS

Drapers Hall Is Scene of the Autumn Display of Home Arts and Industries Association

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Drapers Hall in Throgmorton Street, one of the City of London's fine old guild halls, is this year the scene of the autumn exhibition of the Home Arts and Industries Association. In the stately livery hall, the life-size portraits of the blonde Georges, and the brunette beauty of Queen Ann, gaze down indulgently from their great gold frames onto the lavishly decorated stalls below, as if both to bless and to encourage the merchant adventurers of this new generation.

Drapers Hall certainly provides a fit setting for a sale of British industries, which in these days of machinery, of limited companies, and of huge trade combines, needs a hint of the romance of the past, and the atmosphere of the old merchant guilds to bring into proper prominence the delicacy and beauty of handicrafts in the present. For here may be seen on all sides the impress of the artist on his creation, and the stamp—that subtle, loving, individualism of touch—that characterizes work brought out with a man's fingers, whether it be weaving, woodwork, copper and brass, dolls, gloves, toys, rugs, pottery, lace, willow and cane baskets, embossed leather, nursery pictures, or the essentially women's contribution of fine needlework.

### Dowager Queen 'Is Patron

The association is under the patronage of Queen Alexandra, and the presidency of the Earl of Plymouth, and has many branches all over the country. Among the classes exhibiting this year are the home classes for teaching handicrafts as a recreation; developed industries, which may be defined as industries that are self-supporting, with all time workers and paid management; partially developed industries, or those who accept some voluntary help; affiliated societies, and isolated workers, comprising men and women, girls and boys, who work separately in their own homes.

A noticeable feature on exhibition is the basket work done by former soldiers. St. Luke's Vicarage, Stepney, in the East End of London, the hostel for a trade guild of former service men, has delightful, beaten copper and brass articles of every description on view. A family from Limsfield, Surrey, under the name of The Orchard Toys, produce the most original and isolated workers, comprising men and women, girls and boys, who work separately in their own homes.

### The Potter's Art

The Ravenscourt pottery stall this year is an artistic scheme of all shades of yellow, from pale primrose cups with thick opaque handles to deep orange trays and bowls with decorative designs in black and white, while for those who seek them out, there are still in the backgrounds specimens of the turquoise blue, the moonlight blue, and the ostrich egg cream glazes, for which this Hammersmith pottery has especially established a reputation. Industries are represented by the Stormont and the Benbradagh fine embroidery from Donegal and Londonderry, the Dunown jewelry from Belfast and Lady Osborne Beauleck's knitted woollen goods from her Carraghmore industry at Portlaur.

Miss M. E. Burrows from Buckinghamshire, and Miss Alice Savory from Suffolk both show exquisite lace at their stalls, an industry which is being developed and maintained with the prestige and value which has ever been attached to this perhaps most historic and most unique of English home crafts.

## COST OF AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC SERVICES HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The public servants of the Commonwealth, who are distinct from the officers in state employ, cost Australia £5,310,455 a year. Increased cost of living allowances and higher basic wage payments granted by the Arbitration Court and a special tribunal, represent £1,106,913 a year from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921; this increase applies to permanent officers. W. B. Edwards, acting Federal Public Service Commissioner, has reported to the House of Representatives that the last available number of classified positions in the service showed 24,208.

Under the provisions of the federal Public Service Act, preference for permanent appointment is given to returned soldiers, and the total number of those who have become permanent employees of the Commonwealth up to June 30, 1921, was nearly 1000. The number of soldiers from the Public Service was 4372, of whom about 3600 were killed. There are now about 6000 former soldiers in the service. Many of those who enlisted have taken advantage of the liberal land settlement and vocational training offers made by the federal government, and thus have been lost to the public service.

The Public Service Commissioner considers that the time has arrived when the education and training of public servants should receive more attention. He recommends that, as

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the question is of such importance and has such a significant bearing on the future of the service, it should be passed under review by a committee or committees representing the different interests involved, such as the university, technical colleges, the several departments of the Commonwealth and the Public Service Commissioner or Board of Commissioners. The reports from the committee or committees should be submitted to the commissioner who would then propose to the federal government any steps considered necessary for the establishment of assisted education in connection with the service.

## TREND OF POLITICAL EVENTS IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The Hughes Government is still afloat on the political sea, saved by a single hawser recently. The heat engendered between the Prime Minister and the leader of the Federal Country Party, Dr. Earle Page, prior to the recent division in which the Ministry survived attack by a one-vote majority, will not render the Ministry's task less difficult when the war service homes come up for discussion.

The mistakes in the administration of the scheme for providing returned soldiers with houses have furnished the government's opponents with abundant material. It will be remembered in the last test of strength a Country member unexpectedly supported the government, and a government supporter who had announced his intention of voting against his own side was inadvertently absent when a division was taken. It is possible that both these votes will go against the government in the next contest. While political observers are swift to detect the rocks ahead and are referring to the discontent existing among Mr. Hughes' followers, they cannot see the final political outcome as clearly.

The Nationalist Government, formed by the coalition of the Liberals led by Sir Joseph Cook and of the Labor members who supported W. M. Hughes in advocating conscription, and with him left the official Labor Party in pursuance of their views, has been in office from February 17, 1917. Mr. Hughes, however, has been Prime Minister from October 27, 1915, and prior to that he was Attorney-General in the Fisher Administration. The fact that Mr. Hughes has been head of the Commonwealth Government for more than six years is a tribute to his outstanding ability and none of his critics doubts the possibility of his heading a new government if he can find a sufficiently bold program upon which to appeal to the country.

War and post-war problems, however, have added many barnacles to the Nationalist vessel and it is well within the range of probability that the unhampered Country Party craft, assisted by deserters from the Nationalists, and with W. A. Watt, the former federal Treasurer and a staunch Liberal, as chief mate, may sail into office at the next election. Labor is handicapped by the loss of its ablest debater and by the antagonism which the loud voices of Extremist sections have aroused. As has been stated on many occasions in The Christian Science Monitor, the one factor which renders prophecy of doubtful value is William Morris Hughes.

### DUBLIN CUSTOMHOUSE STATUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—It has been decided to take down the statue of "Hope" which still surmounts the ruined Customhouse. It stands 150 feet from the street level and is upborne by steel girders secured from the foundations, but its weight of 13 tons renders its present position unsafe, and so it is to be forthwith removed in sections and preserved until better times come. The clearing out of the debris from the interior is, after six months, very far from completion, and smoke is yet seen to issue from the sodden stacks of smoldering records. The handsome walls apparently standing as of old are now beginning to show ominous fissures as the result of cooling, and it is feared that they may have to be pulled down. If so it is to be hoped that the beautiful statues still standing erect upon the walls and apparently uninjured will also be preserved.

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Hall Clocks \$70.00  
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## SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES ORGANIZING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony.—In the course of his presidential address at a conference of the native organization, known as the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of South Africa, C. G. Gambo predicted a rapid change on the industrial and commercial field of the colored and native races. It would come about, he said, by the absorption of small and independent unions into one big industrial organization based on practical methods. It had often been said that they were the backward race of the world in the sphere of civilization, but it should not be forgotten that the colored man was the producer of the world's wealth and glory. The colored man not only shared in the production, but controlled the key of success of any industry and commerce.

In the past they had been ignored by the white trade unions, but they were now organizing on their own lines, imitating the white man's practical methods. Hence they would court his acceptance and recognition as fellow workers. He admitted that the majority of their people were very low and degraded, but that should not discourage them in view of the fact that similar conditions were encountered among the most civilized people. In organizing they did not aim at inflammatory propaganda or conspiracy against the government, but merely to combine with a view to alleviating the working conditions of the people who contribute most to production.

## AUSTRALIA ENROLLS ITS TRAINED EXPERTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia's swift mobilization activity when war broke out, and particularly her telling blows in the South Pacific, have been attributed in large measure to the foresight which made General White prepare defense plans and keep them under his hand. Even that brilliant Australian soldier did not foresee fully the necessity for utilizing technical and other expert skill, and Australians fell as privates whose professional knowledge would have been of rare value to their country.

Officials of the Commonwealth Defense Department are determined to provide against a recurrence of this calamity. When their plans have been completed, it is understood that thousands of business and professional men of marked ability will be enrolled, with practically no reference to the military age limit, on a secret list. All that will be required will be a guarantee that the services of each man will be available if required. Power to carry through this enrollment of experts may be sought from Parliament when the new Defense Bill is presented.



Why should a lamp be ugly?

Frankly, we don't know.

But the fact that many lamps are ugly in appearance is all too true.

We tried to avoid that condition, because—

An ugly lamp does not express a good thought,—

And it is not a good lamp to have.

Reading lamps, table lamps, chair lamps, floor lamps—

More kinds than we can describe in a few words—

Well chosen, inspiring, wantable.



## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Parisian Comments

The splendor of Paul Poiret's genius in color combination, and his acute conception of outline values, leaves many other "ministers of the mode," as he himself calls his "conferees," comparatively behind in the realm of mere model creating.

In a playful little speech which preceded the exhibition of clothes at the Salon d'Automne, Monsieur Poiret declared that when he began his career as a designer of clothes, he followed public opinion in all its incoherency, quoting celebrated men and women of the epoch between 1903 and the present time, whose pronouncements on the subject of fashion changes were divers and contradictory. M. Poiret said he had therefore determined to strike out a line for himself regarding to a great extent the dictates of the mode; and this was clearly defined in the succession of really beautiful garments which passed too swiftly before a delighted audience to the strains of music.

As a logical sequence the art of this imaginative designer has overflowed into the domain of the theater, where greater opportunities offered themselves for the full display of M. Poiret's remarkable talent and ingenuity. Several revues have already been "dressed" by him, and the audience at the Salon d'Automne were given an opportunity of viewing these costumes, displayed by dancers temporarily detached from the various theaters to which they belong.

Notable were four chess figures, costumed in black and white checks, admirably conceived and executed, and forming a picture gratifying to the eyes; there followed three "dominoes" in black and white, but each with a different disposition of the same color scheme. Contrary to custom, they wore no masks, but a tight-fitting hood in white cloth as a kind of continuation of the cloak disclosed the lower part of the face. Large round lozenges in white on black or black on white ornamented the loose one-piece garment very effectively. Two figures were next presented dressed in black velvet and white silk, a butterfly with big white wings hovering over a flower-like figure with black bodies. The lights were then extinguished, and the white wings of the butterfly, together with the white-petaled skirt (both with white shoes) shone luminous in the darkness and evoked so much applause the dance was repeated. The invention of this luminous material is said to be due to M. Poiret, and contains many possibilities of delightful effects.

After the stage dresses came the dresses for ordinary wear, to be followed by evening dresses and gorgeous evening wraps. Each one seemed more wonderful than the other, and passed in such rapid multiplicity it is almost impossible to describe them fully.

From the simplest tailor-made, glorified by some unusual touch of color, to the apotheosis of evening splendor, one and all spell originally, and always the vivid touch of imagination which so distinctly divides the art of Poiret from the classic and more conventional "creations" of other great houses. One cloak-coat was made with long, hanging medieval sleeves lined with dull violet. When this was thrown aside a charming black and gray dress was visible. A good deal of silver fringe was used, and many of the dresses were reminiscent of the Middle Ages, having full skirts showing an underkirt in front up to the waist, where they were met by a tight-fitting bodice.

A very charming white satin dress was made this time, the skirt full and with no hem, but just turned up; over this a bodice of silver and white tissue so woven as to show no actual design. This had quaint sleeves, bell-shaped but gathered into a straight piece of the stuff, several inches below the shoulder. One feels that Poiret is emancipating women from the limitations of dressmakers' conventionalities, and is bringing them into a wider region of ideas where presides an atmosphere of progress. M. Poiret is not without a sense of humor as his prefacing speech evidenced, always an open door in art toward a larger outlook. It is true the dresses were seen to admirable advantage on mannequins of many different types, types for which the dresses were doubtless designed; moreover, the gowns moved easily and gracefully on the stage and the costumes thus displayed aroused a great deal of enthusiasm. Nor can it be said the company was without discrimination; instead it displayed keen and just critical faculty in awarding the measure of its approbation.

At the aeronautic exhibition marvelous possibilities concentrated in a small space and, neatly catalogued, impress the visitor with such swift progress that he stands almost breathless on the threshold of a new epoch. There were waiting crowds at the base of the little ladder poised against the various European air expresses, taking their turn to view the luxurious interiors of these vehicles. Public interest is eagerly awake to the step forward this exhibition personifies, and to the advantages of aerial travel. "La voie des airs," as the French call it, is as yet little explored, but the rapid development of aeroplane building bids fair to be one of the great industries of the near future.

One of the most beautifully fitted and decorated of the air expresses is the express between France and Spain, with comfortable and capacious arm-chairs in gray leather, most inviting. Like unto unwieldy birds are some of the monoplanes, with just room for the aviator, while again there were passenger planes attractively painted white, with yellow silk curtains to the wee windows. The

hydro-glisseurs or hydroplanes suggest summer weather, smooth waters and big horizons. This sense of breaking down limitations through increased velocity of movement is the cardinal lesson of this interesting exhibition, and this means the crumbling to pieces of many outworn ideas. In half an hour one flies from Bayonne to Bilbao, and in 17 hours from Paris to Bucharest.



A graceful afternoon frock of blue velvet

Thought speeds in imagination far beyond geographical frontiers, through "hemispheres" and worlds without restraint. To come to earth again! one of the big shops, La Belle Jardinière, exhibits here appropriate aeroplane costumes for men and women, whereby they may fly at ease, suitably appareled.

## A Transformation

Let me tell you of the transforming of a very shabby and dingy living room into a thing of beauty. It was lots of fun to do it and it cost very little.

The room had yellow pine woodwork and a floor of the same kind. The paper was smoked and dirty, the furniture hideous. The young woman who changed all this was an optimist and could see many possibilities in the use of old things.

After taking everything out of the room she, herself, cleaned the walls and ceiling with wall-paper cleaner. Then she rubbed the woodwork with oil which contained a brown stain. She also rubbed this into the floor, letting it remain for four hours, and then rubbed it off. She waxed it over and so kept the even tone of the floor, which could not wear off under its wax covering.

She took a Morris chair, frightful looking but comfortable to sit in, and painted it black; she covered the ugly plush cushions with chintz of a coloring of old blue and violet on a black ground. With this change the chair was beautiful. She used the same chintz for draperies at the windows and made a shaped lambrequin to put around the mantel itself, thus hiding a considerable part of the ugly woodwork.

As she belonged to a family of six grown women, there were many old silk skirts, dresses, coats and linings. These she cut into carpet rag and sewed into balls. Some of the delicate colors she dyed to match the striking colors of the chintz. The silk rugs she had woven double (so that the rugs would stand hard wear) except in some of the places where there was but little walking and there she had rugs of single weave. A large rug placed under the rejuvenated Morris chair made a picture of beauty and comfort to delight the eye.

Several old yellow chairs and one wicker chair were painted an old blue and small cushions of chintz were made for them. An old imitation oak table she painted black, and when the lamp and some books were placed on it it rivalled the Morris chair. A few little bookcases were painted black.

## Dried Apricot Conserve

Wash 2 pounds of dried apricots, and cover with water; allow to stand over night. In the morning put over the fire and add 2 cups of sugar, cook until it begins to thicken, then add 1 large can of pineapple, diced, using the juice also. Cook down until quite thick. More sugar may be added to suit the taste.

## The Afternoon Frock

The chief interest of the modern afternoon frock is focused upon the sleeve and the girdle, for no matter how simply made the dress may be, it is sure to have a voluminous sleeve, probably elaborately embroidered, as well as a decorative girdle.

The most fashionable sleeves are

perhaps, the greatest appeal at this season of the year, and some charming gowns are being made of this graceful fabric. In the sketch will be seen one of supple blue with dull gray satinist coat and cuffs embroidered with steel and blue metal beads.

Brown velvet is always very cheerful looking for winter, and a little dress of it, braided with black silk braid, seen in a shop the other day, looked particularly smart. But black is, perhaps, the favorite of all and few of us can resist the charm of its dull sheen and graceful folds when we see it in a roll on the counter among all the colors.

## Furniture Notes From Paris

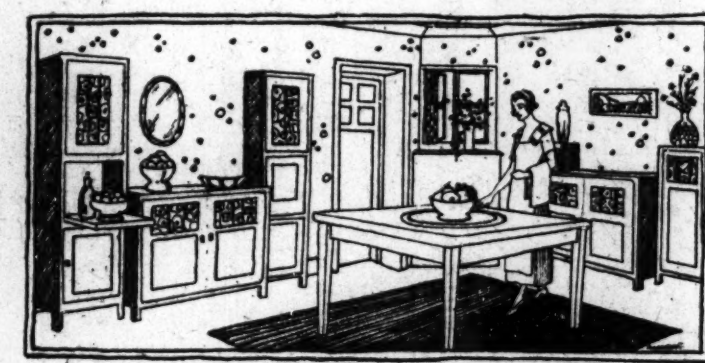
Some time ago, attention was drawn in these columns to furniture of dwarfed height, necessitating low chairs and "poufs," but what seemed only the passing whim of an Athenian-like disposition, seeking ever something new, seems to be a permanent factor in the art of interior decoration. Furniture of plainest lines, made of finest wood, with not one single excrescence or superfluous of decoration, depending for its attraction on purity of outline, is the distinguishing feature of the house of Jourdain in the Rue de Sèze. "Alice-sit-by-the-fire," might inspire another title, called "Alice-sit-on-the-floor," nearly on the floor, delightful low divans and low poufs of soft velvet being provided. Mr. Jourdain, however, does not specialize in these extreme novelties, but aims rather at popularizing modern furniture made from the most beautiful materials obtainable, and executed by master hands.

There is today, it appears, a great reaction in favor of modern furniture, a desire to produce instead of copying, to live in the present and not in the past. The activity of thought of this epoch seems to demand interior decoration which responds to the needs of modern existence, and provides comfort as well as beauty; the former quality not being always available in the furniture of previous centuries. This need is being met by Francis Jourdain, whose achievements along the line of modern art are already known and appreciated.

Special attention is being paid to illumination; some beautiful lamp brackets, seen recently, were hung flat against the wall, covered with a semi-circle of orange silk from which were suspended long fringes in string-like material. A big boat-shaped ceiling light was treated with fringe in a similar manner. Big bowls of orange, violet, and blue stood on stands of polished wood, which held the globe of light. A small square table, top and sides of glass, was illuminated from within, and made a cheery corner.

Another novelty was a square table in ash wood, which had, hidden under it (so as to take up as little space as possible), four other detachable tables. Each article is so perfect in itself that few are required to furnish a room. An oval-shaped drawing-room table had two tiers of the same size, promising immense utility without waste of space. Curtains of some coarse, twine-like material were most original. Threads had been systematically drawn which produced an effect of fringe, and on the fringe were embroidered squares of yellow in thick wool. These were wonderfully artistic and harmonious.

Two dressing-tables (coiffeuses) were particularly pretty; they were of dwarfed height, both in highly polished sycamore wood (gray). The one had



A dining room arranged with furniture designed by Francis Jourdain

two pendant lights in orange, an oval mirror and two sets of little drawers on each side; a little chair of low proportions completed the whole.

The other coiffeuse had the addition of a looking-glass which let down to the floor, and allowed the movement of the feet to be seen. This table was lighted from above by a big velvet silk lamp just fitting into the oval top. With this was a wide, low bed, also in sycamore, with no footboard, but a high back and a beautiful violet silk coverlet, embroidered in colored silks and a dear little revolving bedside table with shelves, together with a lamp proportionately low, on the top of it.

A most original kind of cushion was seen in black satin and cream panne, which could not be suspected of being anything but a cushion at first sight, but when unrolled, revealed itself as a mattress, to fit on a chaise-longue and render it more comfortable, after which, being beautifully made in five pieces (joined in some way as if on hinges) it rolled back again into a square cushion. The first impression of this singularly severe style of furniture is curious. It is, in a way, a kind of protest, and as such, a little time is required to understand the argument it represents. When the eye accustoms itself to the utter absence of artificiality in the design, there succeeds a sort of relief and satisfaction. The

process is a gradual one, but devotees of the antique would not alter their convictions at once and accept this new departure. Asked what had provoked the fashion of sitting so near the floor, the answer was that today women live the outdoor life so much more, can bend and stoop with ease, and therefore do not need to sit stiffly on chairs, or high, hard sofas.

The chief innovation of this house, however, lies in the "meubles interchangeables," consisting of six pieces of furniture; one, for instance, can be either cupboard, or sideboard, and so on. Different dispositions of these pieces of furniture show their adaptation to the needs of dining room, study, hall and antechamber, thus allowing people to indulge in a multiplicity of effects with the same pieces of furniture.

Mr. Jourdain's defense of modernity in furniture is original and convincing. He says that this century alone seeks to perpetuate the style of the previous one. In the time of Louis XIV, people sat in Louis XIV fauteuils (or armchairs) in front of a Louis XIV tapestry. They lived in the midst of modern furniture which a future generation might subsequently consign to the attic, or present to a museum. Mr. Jourdain justly concludes that if in the Louis XIV period only copies of Louis XIII furniture had been ordered, the before-mentioned style would never have been produced, and so on through the centuries. The beauty of any piece of furniture lies in its proportions; he compares the merits of the motor car with those of the sedan chair, which is now used in some salons as a china cabinet. Mr. Jourdain remarks Francis I did not make use of a Merovingian chariot to display his collections, and hopes that our great-grandchildren will not employ a Rolls-Royce for the same purpose. It is evident from this line of reasoning that the advent of modern well-proportioned and artistically designed furniture spells progress.

## Tissue Paper

Tissue paper is one of those modest commodities that would be missed very definitely if its production were stopped, but one of the things we accept thoughtlessly in our every day dealings.

And yet there are 122,563 tons—or 245,726,000 pounds—of it made annually in the United States alone. Where does it all go, do you ask?

By far the greatest amount of tissue goes into what the paper manufacturers call their toilet lines, which include towels, napkins, etc. Then comes the vast amount used for wrapping purposes. Suit and dress manufacturers and the retail and millinery stores use it in packing garments and hats into boxes for delivery; cap manufacturers use it to stuff the front part of caps so they will hold their shape while on display; manufacturers of leather goods use it to stuff out pocket books to hold their shape; glassware, china ware, cutlery and cooking utensils are packed in it. There is a quality called copying tissue, another quality that is used to back linoleum, and to make carbon paper. In fact, nearly ever, manufacturing establishment can find a use for tissue paper. The third largest use for tissue is for bread wrappers, butter and meat wrappers. For these purposes it is waxed or parchmentized to make it moisture and grease proof. Waxed tissue of the light weight—nine pounds to the ream—is used very extensively by florists.

Each industry has its own particular color of tissue paper. The laundries send home clothes in boxes lined with pink or blue tissue. Jewelers

is used for making paper flowers and for other decorative purposes. One would think that tissue paper had no use in war work, but during the recent war tissue manufacturers were put upon the government's preferential list as an essential industry, and the reason was that a great number of tissue paper balloons were used for many different purposes.

Some of the tissue paper mills make a most interesting product called twisting tissue, of about the weight of the paper sold for wrapping caramels. Twisting tissue is sold in huge rolls to manufacturers of cords, twines and carpets. These buyers of twisting tissue slit the rolls of paper into narrow strips about three-eighths of an inch wide, which are twisted into a yarn on special machinery. This is how paper twine is made. It is a smooth, slightly oily, pure white cord, if it is made of pure white paper. The carpet manufacturers either twist their own tissue, or buy it already twisted into yarn, and weave it into matting and carpets. The twisted paper yarn is woven into the desired design the same as any other yarn, sometimes with wool, which makes a wool-fiber rug. Sometimes exclusively paper is used, which makes the so-called all-fiber rug. It is not so many years ago that the fiber or straw matting really was made of straw or some other vegetable fiber, but carpet manufacturers have found that twisted paper is stronger, more pliable and has a longer life than vegetable fibers. No one need hesitate about buying such a carpet, for the paper which is its basis is made from old lute bagging and has a remarkable strength.

Twisting tissues are sold to furniture manufacturers, too, and take the place of wicker and reed in much furniture. The tissue, after being twisted, is wrapped around the chair frame, fastened into place and shell-laced, and will outwear chairs of many other makes.

These are only a few of the uses for tissue paper. New uses are being discovered right along, and tissue manufacturers are much interested in an experiment now being made that will increase the consumption of their products to a very great extent.

## A Change for the Menu

When fresh vegetables are scarce two dishes that will find favor both with her who cooks and with those who rather together for meals are chop suey and chili con carne. Oh, yes, they can be made at home! These recipes will serve six:

Chop Suey—1 pound of round steak cut into pieces one inch square, 2 cups of celery cut into small pieces, 2 cups of sliced onions, 2 tablespoonsful of brown sugar, 3 tablespoonsful of chop suey sauce, water to cover, 1 tablespoonful flour.

The meat should be fried in suet or butter until it is thoroughly browned, then the whole should be covered with water and allowed to cook slowly for one hour, or until all the ingredients are tender. A cast-iron or aluminum cooking utensil is best, because its weight allows the chop suey to cook evenly and slowly.

At the end of an hour's cooking the bulk of the chop suey will be reduced to half, and most of the liquid will have evaporated in cooking. Thicken the remainder of the liquid slightly with flour, and serve with boiled rice. Chop suey may be made of chicken, pork, tenderloin, or beef, and multi-herbs improve the flavor. Left-over meat and gravy may be utilized with equally good results.

The chop suey sauce may be purchased at any grocery. The various brands seem to be equally good. This sauce is a pungent brown liquid that seems to need its complement of sugar to make it pleasing to the American taste, so the brown sugar is perhaps the most important ingredient in the recipe. A sweet dessert should complete a chop suey dinner.

Chili Con Carne, (for six)—1 pound of round steak cut into inch squares, ½ pound of kidney or Mexican bayo beans, 4 or 5 medium-sized onions sliced, 1 clove of garlic (this is optional), 1 heaping teaspoonful of Mexican chili powder, salt to taste, 1 pint of water. Tomato or green pepper may be added, if desired.

The beans should be soaked over night, and boiled until almost tender. Then brown the meat in suet or other fat, add to this the sliced onions and allow to simmer for two or three minutes with the meat. When the liquid from the meat and onions has boiled down, add the boiled beans and the liquor in which they were cooked, and one pint of water. When this has begun to boil, add the clove of garlic chopped fine and the chili powder. Simmer slowly for one hour. The amount of chili powder given is a conservative one, and more may be added just before the chili con carne is taken from the stove, if the taste is not pronounced enough.

After cooking for one hour, there should be about half as much liquid in the cooking utensil as solids. Thicken very slightly with flour and serve with hot boiled rice, macaroni, spaghetti or noodles.

Either of these dishes is just as delicious if made of left-over meat. If there is no gravy, a bouillon cube or two will give the necessary flavor.

## Some Easily Made Creams and Jellies

Charlotte of Oranges—The ingredients required for this dish are: 6 oranges, 2 ounces of sugar, ¼ ounce of leaf gelatine, 2 tablespoonsful of water, ¼ of a pint of cream, and 1 pint of orange jelly, which may be made from crystals or squares. Make an orange jelly in the ordinary way, peel and divide up 4 of the oranges, remove the pits and all the white skin, and dip each section in the orange jelly. Arrange some in a star pattern at the bottom of a plain mold, putting over a little of the jelly, and when set, arrange the rest of them round the sides of the mold, dipping each section in the jelly first, and putting the cut side next to the mold.

Put the juice and rind of 2 oranges into a saucepan with the water, gelatine and sugar, warm the mixture long enough to dissolve the gelatine; beat up the cream till nearly stiff, then strain the gelatine, orange, and sugar into it, and when well stirred, pour it into the mold, taking care not to disturb the sides.

When the mixture is firmly set, dip the mold in warm water for a minute and turn out quickly, garnish with the remainder of the orange jelly chopped up.

Apricot Eggs—For this dish one small tin of apricots, half a pint of cream, several small sponge cakes and some sugar and flavoring are all the ingredients needed.

Lay the sponge cakes in a glass dish and sprinkle them with juice from the tin of apricots, mixed with a little lemon juice if required. Whip up the cream until it is stiff, adding sugar and vanilla, lemon, almond or any flavoring, and arrange it round each sponge cake in a ring; drop half an apricot in the center of each, the cut side down, and sprinkle it with a little nutmeg or resemble pepper. This dish looks exactly like a dish of poached eggs, and is a great favorite at children's parties.

Charlotte Russe—To make this dish are needed two or three Savoy biscuits, ½ teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring, ½ pint of thick cream, ¼ ounce of leaf gelatine, 2 ounces of sugar, and ¼ pint of water, together with some jelly and candied fruits for decoration. Pour into the bottom of a mold any kind of jelly to the depth of about three quarters of an inch, arrange round the edge a row of glacé cherries, and put it in a cool place to set; butter the sides of the mold and arrange round them the biscuits, which must first be divided and trimmed. Dissolve the gelatine in ¼ pint of water, and add the sugar, whip up the cream, strain into it the gelatine and sugar, and when nearly cold pour into the prepared mold. Turn out when cold and garnish with chopped jelly and candied fruits.

Chocolate Sandwich Blancmange—Take ¼ pound of corn flour, the same quantity of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla, ¼ ounce of best chocolate, and a pinch of salt. Mix the corn flour, sugar and salt together and divide them in half; put each half into a separate basin, and to one portion add the chocolate; moisten both portions with a little cold milk; boil the milk and pour half of it over each part of the corn flour mixture. Put the portions into separate saucepans, boil for 3 minutes, taking care to stir well, add the flavoring to each, wet a mold with cold water, pour in the blancmange in alternate layers, and leave it to cool.

## To Store Vegetables

Many think that all storage means cold storage, but there are some products of the vegetable kingdom that require something quite different. Irish potatoes do need to be kept cold, or they are apt to sprout or wilt and lose their value. Apples keep well in cold storage, in fact they may even be frozen solid, but if so, must be kept that way until wanted for use. If frozen and thawed more than once they get soft and are valueless. To store carrots, beets, rutabagas, put them in boxes, or in a heap and cover with sand or earth. This will keep them fresh, in a cool place all winter. Parsnips are better left in the ground until spring, but if dug need the earth storage method above.

Hubbard squash and pumpkins need a warm storage. A furnace room is a good place for these. This is true too of sweet potatoes, though the ones to be had in the north are not apt to be good keepers, even where it is warm.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BRITISH BUSINESS  
OUTLOOK IMPROVES

Encouraging Signs, Found in Far East Where the Depression Began, Are Reflected in the Opinions of Many Leaders

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Almost all are persuaded to believe that we are on the eve of recovery from commercial and financial depression. Many of the people whose opinions on the subject count because they have means of getting and keeping in touch with the course of business, are telling us that the worst is over. That does not carry us very far when the assurance is coupled with the warning that we have a long way to go before we are out of the wood.

Assurances of this kind have to be judged by the character of the sources from which they come. Sir Charles Addis, who is not only the chief of the executive of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, but also a director of the Bank of England, says that "already in the Far East, where the trouble began, are to be discerned the first streaks of dawn. In India and China trade is reviving."

## Tracing the Trouble

Now it is beyond question that in terms of trade depression, "the trouble began" in the Far East. Japan experienced a crisis before Europe was conscious of it, and the repudiation of inconvenient trade contracts had an oriental origin. But in relation with European trade, the Far East is so much a furnisher of raw material that one is almost compelled to admit that if the Far East felt the first repudiation of trade depression, the fault lay in the decay of the European demand for these materials. Many of the European markets which failed the Far East are still more or less in desuetude, generally more rather than less, but if the leading representative of Far Eastern banking in London has reasons for confidence, his authority should not be gainsaid.

The spokesmen of the shipping interest have also particular claims to be listened to. Sir Owen Phillips is chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and its associated companies, which represent a very large fraction of the British mercantile marine working on regular services, and is also in touch with "tramp" steamship interests. He believes that we have "passed the worst," but still thinks a big aftermath of trade depression has still to be reckoned with.

Sir Robert Horne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has presented what is in effect a revised version of the budget put forth at the end of April. At that time the estimates were for a "surplus" of \$34,000,000 as between regular revenue and recurrent expenditure, but of that sum \$20,000,000 was earmarked for statutory debt redemption. This "statutory" debt payment is excluded from the budget review solely because it is contingent of marked movements. If the five per cent war loan, the biggest of British individual war borrowings, is under 95 in the market, the Treasury has to furnish 1/4 per cent of its nominal amount each month for the Depreciation Fund.

## Depreciation Fund

There is not the slightest probability that for years to come the loan will approach the issue price of 95, and so each year the appropriation to the depreciation fund must be about \$22,000,000. Common sense would suggest the fixation of the provision at that figure, and its inclusion in the stated annual cost of the service of the war debt. Tradition requires that a charge that might vary should be left out of the budget, whereas the recurrent expenditure of running the British Empire, which is subject to considerable variation—and, it is hoped, to material reduction—is brought into the estimates.

Then certain of the bonds issued during and after the war are accepted by the Treasury at fixed rates in payment of certain taxes—estate duties and excess profits duty. No one can tell how much will be tendered in any year in bonds instead of in cash for these imports, and the budget ignores them altogether. The Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot ignore them. So when half the financial year is over, the head of the Treasury says that of the nominal surplus of \$24,000,000 as between revenue and expenditure, \$20,000,000 is absorbed by the depreciation fund and the offerings of war bonds in lieu of taxes.

Then apart from regular revenue and recurrent expenditure there was last April expected to be a surplus of \$93,000,000 as between collections of war assets and claims for the settlement of war liabilities of \$292,000,000. After the expiration of seven months of that anticipated surplus can be depended on. The claims mature without fail; of the income at least \$40,000,000 depends on the ability and good faith of Germany to meet British claims, not for reparation but for out-of-pocket expenses in maintaining the army of occupation on the Rhine.

To cut this short story, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expects that at the end of a year which was expected to leave \$177,000,000 to cover contingencies, the fall in revenue and the rise in contingencies will together have produced the position that he must borrow \$20,000,000 to be even. The contrast between the situation seven months before and the prospect five months ahead might discourage many, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not dismayed, and he adds

himself to the number of those who detect distinct signs of trade revival. The stock exchange, which works on instinct rather than by reason, which often rejects what look like interested assurances of recovery, has fallen in with the current tendency. Business in stocks and shares does not expand visibly, but it is changing in constitution, and the public, while still preferring first-class securities to those with speculative possibilities, is taking more chances and enlarging its interest in industrial shares. Things are mending, but slowly.

DUTCH EXPORT  
PETROLEUM TAX

Reports of Abandonment of East Indies Levy Are Believed to Be Premature in New York

NEW YORK, New York—Reports from Amsterdam declaring that the Dutch East Indies Government had decided to abandon the export tax on oil are believed to be premature by Dutch officials here. No definite action has as yet been taken.

Taxation of the petroleum industry of the Dutch East Indies is interesting in view of the strong feeling against the tax on the part of the Dutch-Snell combine, the sole producer and exporter of petroleum from the country. This disapproval is manifested by the statement that the January interim dividend was earned outside the Dutch East Indies, and intimations that future dividends would depend on the Dutch East Indies Government's decision regarding taxes. Production of the Dutch East Indies has been almost doubled during the last five or six years, in 1920 totaling 17,000,000 barrels. It is the largest from properties controlled by Dutch-Snell combine in any country except Mexico.

Extracts have been received from Amsterdam by Joseph Walker & Sons of an address delivered by Sir Henri Detering outlining the Royal Dutch Company's financial position as follows:

"Actual cash position of the company amounts to 200,000,000 guilders while there are in transit and on hand 10,500,000 barrels of oil on which all freight, loading and customs charges have been paid, representing a value of 150,000,000 guilders. The combine has no debts whatever and is in position to meet any possible competition without having to ask shareholders for any money."

"The combine has already invested this year 200,000,000 guilders (\$72,000,000), of which approximately 30,000,000 guilders (\$10,800,000) is for addition to the tanker fleet and 100,000,000 guilders (\$36,000,000) for extensions in the company's operations and new ventures in Mexico. Actual production in Mexico alone has been 150,000 barrels a week, and there is a large amount stored by us in Mexico. In other countries also, additions have been made to plants and refineries."

NEW YORK MARKET  
GENERALLY LOWER

NEW YORK, New York—Price changes, with few exceptions, were downward in the stock market yesterday, shorts affecting losses of 1 to 3 points among oils, industrials, rails and various specialties. Equipments were under renewed pressure. Lima Locomotive, American Car, Crucible Steel, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Mexican, Pan American and California petroleum were particularly weak. Sugars gave way on the low price for the refined product and coppers developed heaviness with chemicals and rubbers. Liberty bonds steadied but the general bond list was lower. Call money was stronger, ruling at 6 per cent. Sales totaled 700,200 shares.

The market closed heavy: American Car & Foundry 143, off 1 1/2; American International 40, off 1 1/2; Atlantic Gulf 31, off 2; General Electric 136 1/2, off 1/2; Houston Oil 77 1/2, off 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 112 1/2, off 1/2; Pan American Petroleum 51 1/2, off 1/2; Standard Oil of New Jersey 181, off 3 1/2; Utah Copper 61 1/2, off 1/2; Texas Company 45 1/2, off 1/2; Marine preferred 63, off 1 1/2.

MIDDLE STATES OIL  
CAPITAL INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Middle States Oil Corporation has been called for January 7, 1922, to vote on an increase in the authorized capital from \$16,000,000 to \$30,000,000, to provide additional stock to acquire by exchange all stock outstanding in the hands of the public of the various companies now controlled by Middle States Oil. These companies include the Imperial Oil Corporation of Delaware, the Ranger Texas Oil Company, the Texas Chief Oil Company, and the Dominion Oil Company.

It is estimated that the exchange of Middle States Oil stock for stocks of subsidiaries will require the issuance of \$7,228,851 par value Middle States Oil stock, bringing the outstanding stock to \$22,871,000. Stock of Middle States Oil will be exchanged for stocks of various subsidiaries on the following basis: \$5.50 par value Middle States Oil for \$10 par value Imperial Oil common stock; \$6 par value for \$10 par value Imperial preferred; \$7 par value for \$10 par value Ranger Texas, Texas Chief and Dominion Oil stocks.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday, January 18.21, March 18.08, May 17.65, July 17.23, October 16.45. Spot quiet, middling 18.90.

CANADA'S BUSINESS  
CONDITION REVIEW

Enforced Bank Merger Brings Out Statements That Show Generally Satisfactory and Encouraging Financial Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The developments that have resulted in the merger of the Merchants Bank with the Bank of Montreal—which now requires but formal approval—while unfortunate through its disclosure of a weakness in the financial structure, has, at the same time, demonstrated the inherent ability of the Canadian banking system to take care of a difficult situation. The depositors with the Merchants will not lose a dollar, and one can say without the slightest hesitation that the prompt manner in which the whole situation has been dealt with has had such a reassuring effect that the result generally will be little more than an incident in the financial life of the country.

Speaking of the effect of the merger, C. A. Bogert, former president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, says: "The arrangement proposed appears to me to be a mutually satisfactory one; for these two banks have interests throughout Canada of the same character, and the result should be a strengthening of resources and a satisfactory arrangement on an economic basis."

## Reports Show Strength

Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce, says: "While practically all the banks have had a trying time during the past two years, they have come through wonderfully well in face of the many readjustments and the general business depression. The annual statements of the various institutions bear testimony to this and it is safe to say that unless unforeseen circumstances arise, all the banks will be able to show a favorable standing."

The annual statement just issued by the Royal Bank shows this. Its liquid assets are equal to practically 50 per cent of its total liabilities to the public; while its profits have been maintained at a point very little below those for the preceding year. In addition to making a generous allowance for losses, provision has also been made for accounts that may be considered doubtful. The total assets are put at \$500,648,429.

The comments made in the statement issued by the Royal Bank have such a bearing on the general situation that they are well worth quoting. They are as follows: "The advantages of the Canadian banking system have, perhaps, never before been so strikingly shown as during the inflation and readjustment periods. The statements of the leading banks of the country would indicate that under the Canadian system the larger banking institutions of the Dominion have met the conditions arising from deflation in a more satisfactory manner than almost any of the larger institutions in the world. For a country in a state of development, such as Canada, such a record is a notable one. It is bound to result in Canadians having a greater appreciation of the constructive work being done by the banks, while in outside countries it will be a great factor in increased confidence in the fundamental strength of Canada's position."

## Exchange Rate Better

A very satisfactory development is the improvement in the rate of exchange between this country and the United States, and that in spite of the marked decline in trade between them. At the end of last week the premium on New York funds was 7 1/2-16, as against 17 3/4 during the same period last year. Sterling stood at \$4.50, as against \$4.15 1/2 a year ago. Of course the improvement in the rate on New York funds is to some extent due to the rise in sterling, but it is more directly due to the large shipments of grain to the United States that have followed on the closing of the port of Montreal for the season. It is also quite probable that these will continue for some time. While imports from the United States have fallen off very considerably during recent months, still the undoubted effect of the improvement in exchange will be an increase in such imports.

The usual holiday business has been very good; but wholesalers report that much improvement in the immediate future. The decline in the buying power of the farmers is chiefly responsible, and in this direction a change is unlikely to take place for some time.

One of the noticeable features is the encouraging way in which the income tax collections continue to pour in, they having been \$70,588,000 so far during the holiday fiscal year, as against \$9,142,000 for the same period a year ago. Of course much of this is due to the change in the method of collecting; but when it is taken into account that the total collections last year were only \$49,000,000, it is evident that there is a large accumulation of wealth in the country, and that this is rapidly increasing.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling	\$4.20 1/2	\$4.20 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	0.73 1/2	0.69 1/2	1.33 1/2
France (Belgian)	0.78 1/2	0.77 1/2	1.29 1/2
France (Swiss)	1.94	1.92	1.92 1/2
Italy	0.45 1/2	0.45 1/2	1.33 1/2
Guillemers	3.67 1/2	3.67 1/2	4.02 1/2
German marks	0.057	0.058 1/2	2.38 1/2
Canadian dollars	.93 1/2	.93 1/2	.93 1/2
Argentine pesos	.33 1/2	.33 1/2	.96 1/2
Prachinas (Greek)	.0422	.0418	1.83 1/2
Pinetias	1.482	1.489	1.95 1/2
Swedish kroner	.2495	.2499	2.68 1/2
Norwegian kroner	.1585	.1590	2.68 1/2
Danish kroner	.2032	.2050	2.68 1/2

BRITISH BANKER'S  
AMERICAN VISIT

Mr. Reginald McKenna Tells of Attitude He Found on War Debts and Trade Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SOUTHAMPTON, England—"The general opinion in America, I should say, is against the cancellation of the war debts of the Allies. Where the question is understood—that is to say, where the people appreciate that they can only be paid in the form of goods which the United States would have to accept—there is a desire either to cancel the debts or to make them the subject of bargaining." So said Mr. Reginald McKenna, chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, on his arrival at Southampton recently from America.

"But there is no general understanding in America of the nature of foreign debts," continued Mr. McKenna. "and it is very probable whether the United States Government, however willing individual members might be to cancel the debts, would have the power to do so in the teeth of public opinion. I should like to add that the cancellation of the debts due by the United Kingdom has never been under discussion, nor has any proposal been made to this effect so far as I am aware."

"In regard to trade conditions in America, although the American Trade Board figures show a total of over 5,000,000 unemployed, I don't think it is safe to draw conclusions from these figures. They are compiled in a way which would not be accepted as accurate in this country. No doubt there is a considerable amount of unemployment in the United States, but it is certainly very much less there than it is over here in England. So far as I can judge, the worst of the bad times is over in the States. It would be too much to say that we may look for a revival of prosperity in the United States. We are much more likely to see ups and downs with perhaps a general trend to the better. So far as I can judge the financial conditions connected with foreign trade have been cleared up, and although it will still be a considerable time before credits become liquid the general stability appears to be good."

## DIVIDENDS

American La France Fire Engine quarterly of 2 1/2% on common and 1 1/2% on preferred, payable January 15 to stock of December 20 and common February 15 to stock of February 1.

Albany & Susquehanna, special of 2%, payable January 7 to stock of December 24.

Bell Telephone of Canada, quarterly of 2%, payable January 14 to stock of December 31.

Pacific Gas & Electric, common of 2% on common and quarterly cash of \$1.25 on common, both payable January 16 to stock of December 31.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, semi-annual of 3 1/2% on common, payable January 10 to stock of December 23.

Prairie Pipe Line, quarterly of 3%, payable January 31 to stock of December 31.

Firestone Tire & Rubber, quarterly of 1 1/2% on 6% preferred, payable January 15 to stock of January 1, and 1 1/2% on 7% preferred, payable February 15 to stock of February 1.

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke, semi-annual of 3% on common, payable January 25 to stock of December 27. This common stock replaces what was capital stock prior to the recent issue of \$5,000,000 preferred. The latter is still held in the company's treasury, and no announcement has yet been made as to the nature of its ultimate distribution.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The London Stock Exchange will be closed December 26, December 27, and January 2.

Canada's total import and export trade for November was \$151,911,451, compared with \$247,419,020 for November, 1920. For the eight months ended November 30 this year total trade had value of \$1,014,312,691, against \$1,759,314,559 last year. November imports had a value of \$64,371,434, and exports \$86,535,862.

Frederick Krupp, of Essen, the largest iron plant in Germany, whose works have been completely transformed for manufacture of materials for peaceful industries, has increased this year's profit from 80,000,000 marks to 98,000,000 marks and declared a 6 per cent dividend. Some 30,000,000 marks have been appropriated for workmen's houses and welfare institutions. The share capital, now 250,000,000 marks, will be doubled. New preference shares are being offered at 110 per cent only to employees and workmen, the number of whom was increased in the last 12 months from 92,260 to 99,069.

Railway rates prevailing before Cuba entered the world war are reestablished under a bill, the passage of which has been completed by the Cuban Congress. The measure had been vetoed by former President Menocal.

## SALE OF HASKELL BARKER

CHICAGO, Illinois—Stockholders of the Pullman Company have approved the purchase of the property and assets of the Haskell & Barker Car Company. The absorption of Haskell Barker now requires only the approval of stockholders of that company. All debts and obligations of Haskell Barker are to be assumed by Pullman. Stockholders of the Pullman company have also voted to increase the capital stock from \$120,000,000 to \$135,000,000.

REVIEW OF WOOL  
MARKETS IN WORLD

Buoyancy Is Reported, Even Though the Further Away One Gets From the Raw Material the Less Strength Is Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The wool markets of the world are very buoyant at the present writing. Everywhere there is reported a good demand, in spite of the fact that the farther one gets away from the raw material the less strength is apparent. Even yet, there are some stocks of manufactured goods which have to be sold before the post-war boom stocks in textiles are fully liquidated. Gradually, the markets of the world are righting themselves, in the face of the unsettled exchange market and the untoward credit situation.

The foreign markets are closing for the holiday period with prices exceedingly strong everywhere and the demand for wool showing great keenness, especially for all good stapled wools, and in fine wools for even the unattractive wools. Thus, the sales have come to a close in Sydney, Australia, this week, with prices showing an advance over the prices of a week ago. Cable advices at hand state that England is especially keen for merino wools, although the offerings there have been rather poor. Burry top-making 65 to 70s brought 18d., first cost for wools which are estimated to shrink around 52 per cent, which means a clean landed cost in Boston, free of duty, of 79 cents, taking exchange at \$4.20. When one comes to really choice wools, they, of course, are bringing exceptionally good prices, choice 64 to 70s having sold all the way from 80 to 84 cents, clean landed at the Sydney sale for wools practically free.

## Sales in New Zealand

In the sales in New Zealand there has been a keen demand for the new crossbred wools and the tendency of the market has been upward, prices not infrequently ruling 50 per cent above the prices paid for similar grades in London. This tremendous disparity in prices must be explained very largely, of course, by the difference in the wool, for the bulk of wool offered in London at the last sales was two years old and consequently not to be compared with the new wools available in New Zealand.

In South America also, the demand has been very steady and insistent for the new wools as they have been coming to market. The good wools have been rather slow in coming in from the country this year but they have found a fairly ready market latterly and stocks of standard wools, that is Lincoln to good "quarter-bloods," are reported to have been cleared from the Mercado Central this week, owing chiefly to the advent of English buyers in the market, who, with the German buyers and what the American trade have taken, have purchased all the spot stocks. Prices, needless to say, are very firm.

The strong situation in the foreign primary markets is but the reflection of a strong demand in the secondary markets. Cables from Bradford this week state that 64s Australian tops have been advanced to 48 to 49d., or about 2d. per pound for the week. Three weeks ago 64s tops were to be had at 41@42d.; the following week they were advanced to 44d. and last week to 46 to 48d. for February and March delivery. The demand for crossbreds, while less keen, has been sufficient to strengthen prices on these grades, although to a much less degree. At a private offering of crossbred wools in Bradford, Tuesday, including some new New Zealand wools, values advanced anywhere from 5 per cent on low grades to 10 to 15 per cent on fine grades over the last London rates, although, as noted before, these direct shipments undoubtedly were better wools.

## Domestic Prices Firm

In this country, the wool market continues to hold very firm and the tendency is still upward, although the demand is perhaps not quite so insistent as it was a fortnight or three weeks ago. Nevertheless, there is still a fair demand as between dealers, who are inclined to look upon the future generally with optimistic eyes and a fair request from the mills, also, at very firm rates. No particular advances are noted over the prices quoted a week ago.

So far as the manufacturers are concerned, they are very reluctant to meet the prices which are being quoted for wool in the seaboard markets and are calling attention to the fact that prices are being forced up—at the rate of the last few weeks—very rapidly to the importing point, taking, for example, the rate of the Fordney Bill now before Congress. Thus, South American 50s combing, he contended, which is comparable with domestic high quarter-blood, could be imported, duty paid on the basis of the Fordney rate at about 55 cents, clean landed, whereas the domestic quarter-blood combing wool today would cost about 50@52 cents, clean basis.

Of course the present emergency rate of 30 cents (for skirted wool) in the grease is prohibitive; for that would mean fully 75 cents for 50s Monterey combing. On the basis of the Fordney Bill rate of 25 cents a pound, skoured cotton, the 64 to 70s practically free combing wool noted above as sold at Sydney this week, could be imported at about \$1.10, duty paid, which would not be prohibitive on the present market situation.

The farther one gets from the raw material today, the slower and less confident he finds the market, until in the markets for clothing, whether at

wholesale or retail, he finds it particularly in this country, overstocked and depressed. This situation is frankly admitted in the advertisement of a large retail chain store organization this week, which recently has purchased a large surplus stock from the best wholesale manufacturers in the country, who found themselves under the necessity of realizing cash on their stocks for the next season's business. The necessity of the ultimate consumer to obtain lower prices is slowly but surely being met. It will be interesting, however, to watch the course of values, in view of the extreme conditions of strength, as regards raw material, on the one hand, and the weakness as regards wool clothing, on the other.

TIMBER IMPORTS  
OF VICTORIA GAIN

Total of Australian State for the Year Ending June 30, 1921, Was the Greatest Since 1914

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Timber imports into this state for the year ended June 30 showed a remarkable increase over those for 1919-20, the figures being 92,239,000 superficial feet, as against 42,687,000. This is the largest quantity of timber imported since 1914, when 160,609,000 feet were brought in. The statistics relating to timber imports show that the principal increases in timber brought in last year were in Baltic, representing more than 21,000,000 feet; Oregon, representing 11,000,000 feet; and redwood, representing 10,500,000 feet.

The consumption in this state for the year did not measure up to the timber available, being only 67,353,000 feet, as against 58,393,000 feet consumed in 1919-20. The bulk of the increased consumption was in dressed Baltic flooring, lining, and weatherboards, of which 21,734,000 feet were used in 1920-21, as against 8,925,000 feet used in 1919-20. There was also an increase of 4,000,000 superficial feet in the consumption of Oregon. The demand for New Zealand kauri showed an extraordinary falling off, only 734,000 feet having been consumed, against 5,516,000 feet in 1919-20.

Stocks of timber on hand in Victoria June 30, 1921, amounted to 50,587,000 feet, against 25,701,000 feet, June 30, 1920. The increase in the stocks of dressed Baltic flooring, etc., represented 13,000,000 feet, and that of redwood, roughly, 7,250,000 feet.

FIRMER TONE IN  
LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—A reduction in railway rates brought about a harder tone in industrials yesterday. There were recessions in the oil group and business was light. Royal Dutch was 3 1/2%, Shell Transport & Trading 4%, and Mexican Eagle 3%.

There was no feature to the home railway group and operations were confined to professionals. Dollar descriptions were flabby in sympathy with the New York exchange. Argentine rails were unchanged. Moderate profit taking was noted throughout the gilt-edged division. French loans were firm with the franc. Kaffirs were neglected and inclined to waver.

Generally the markets were sluggish and the holiday feeling throughout the city was accentuated. Consols for money 50, Grand Trunk 1 1/2, De Beers 9 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2, bar silver 35 1/2d. per ounce. Money 2 1/2% per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3 1/2% per cent; three months' bills 3 1/2% per cent.

EXPORT EMBARGO IN  
GERMANY RENEWED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A renewal of the German export embargo, affecting the great majority of products, has been announced to go into effect December 15, according to a cable received in the United States Department of Commerce from the American Commercial Attaché at Berlin. The list of commodities affected is too long to cable, but Commercial Attaché Herring states that the embargo is merely nominal and for the purpose of exercising more effective export price control. Except for raw materials, particularly when of foreign origin, the government does not contemplate withholding export licenses.

Under pressure from merchants, the government has gradually relaxed the export control formerly in effect, but owing to the recent exchange movement it is declared that rigid control of prices is necessary. The trade control bodies (Aussenhandelsstelle) in some industries have approximated world market prices much more successfully than in others, and the government is apparently determined to insure greater increases in those lines where export prices have not advanced sufficiently. The government is also seeking to enforce export prices for goods purchased by visiting foreigners at domestic prices.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices turned upward yesterday and closing quotations were 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points higher, with December at 1.11 1/2, May at 1.16 1/2 and July at 1.05 1/2. Corn also advanced substantially, with December delivery at 47 1/2, May at 54 1/2 and July at 56. Provisions and hogs were firmer. December rye 83b, May rye 90a, May barley 58b, January pork 14.65, December lard 8.72, January lard 8.72b, March lard 8.92b, May lard 9.15b, January ribs 7.55, May ribs 8.05b.

ARGENTINA AND  
EXCHANGE RATES

High Value of American Dollar Arouses Criticism About Gold Hoarding on Which There Are Interesting Comparisons

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Since the high exchange value of the American dollar has become a stumblingblock to several branches of foreign trade in South America, there has been a great deal of newspaper criticism in Argentina, the keynote of which has been the repeated charge that the low value of the Argentine peso as an exchange medium is due to gold hoarding on the part of the United States. Investigation, however, shows that Argentina has far outpaced the United States as a hoarder of gold and that the per capita gold reserve in Argentina last year was more than double that of the United States. The following interesting comparison has been compiled on this subject:

## UNITED STATES

Gold reserves in 1914.....\$1,205,000,000  
Gold reserves in 1920.....2,694,000,000  
Foreign commerce in 1920.....12,506,000,000  
Inhabitants 1920.....115,000,000

## ARGENTINA

Gold reserves in 1914.....\$775,000,000  
Gold reserves in 1920.....518,000,000  
Foreign commerce in 1920.....1,866,000,000  
Inhabitants (highest possible estimate).....10,000,000

From these statistics, it can be seen that the United States has increased its gold reserves by 41 per cent during the last six years, while Argentina has increased its gold reserve by 88 per cent; moreover, that the gold reserve of the United States in 1920 was only \$23.53 per capita and was considerably under 20 per cent of its foreign commerce, while Argentina had in 1920 a \$51.60 gold reserve per capita and its reserves amounted to more than 27 1/2 per cent of its foreign commerce for that year. In addition, the gold reserve with regard to the monetary circulation in the Argentine Republic is approximately 80 per cent today.

Furthermore, the United States, even in face of these unfavorable factors, did not hesitate to export gold when such a procedure was necessary to maintain the dollar at par and something more than \$150,000,000 was sent to



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OREGON AGGIES  
HAVE FINE SQUAD

Last Year's Freshman Team Is Furnishing Some Splendid Material for This Year's Varsity Basketball Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
CORVALLIS, Oregon—Head Coach R. B. Rutherford has taken over the coaching of the Oregon Agricultural College basketball team to get them in shape for the first northwestern conference game which will be played at Corvallis January 6 and 7 against Whitman College.

Robert Hager, who is considered one of the best coaches in the conference, has been handling the early training of the squad until the football work and other duties of the head coach would give him a chance to devote his entire time to the basketball team.

Under the coaching of Hager the Oregon Aggies have one of the most powerful aggregations that has ever represented the college. While only three letter men from last year's squad have returned to college, the new material from last season's freshman team is showing up in great style and it now looks as if Capt. R. B. Stinson '22, Portland, Oregon, will be the only member of last year's squad to make the varsity this season. Stinson played forward on the varsity and was the scoring machine of the team last year. C. M. Sanders '23, Portland, Oregon, who played center on the varsity last season, is having a hard time this year. Marshall Hjelte '24, Oakland, California, who played center on the championship freshman squad last year, looks like the best center on the coast and is sure of a place on the varsity this season.

A. H. Ross '23, Salem, Oregon, who was substitute guard for the varsity last season is the only other man on the team from last year's squad. Ross is showing lot of speed and will be a strong contender for the first team this year. Walter Fearnley '24, Corvallis, Oregon, and N. D. Crane '24, Corvallis, Oregon, both members of the championship freshman team of last year are strong candidates for forward positions. While Fearnley is a little light he has a fine aim for baskets and is one of the best passers on the squad.

The guard positions are exceptionally well taken care of and it has been hard for Coach Hager to determine which men deserve places on the first team. Five candidates were members of Hager's freshman team of last season: L. B. Richards '24, Orange, California; L. G. Taggart '24, Hillsboro, Oregon; E. L. Ryan '24, Portland, Oregon; E. W. Lyman '24, La Grande, Oregon; and Amory Gill '24, of Salem, Oregon, are the most promising material.

Eugene Gill '24, Salem, Oregon, who won his letter in football this season, is another candidate for the team. He played with the championship, Salem team before coming to the Oregon Agricultural College and is considered one of the hardest players on the basketball floor.

Coach Rutherford has arranged his Pacific Coast and Northwestern Conference schedules so that the Oregon Aggies will play every team in the conferences with the exception of Idaho and California. The schedules call for games starting January 6, which is a week ahead of most of the Conference schedules.

The complete schedule includes 16 games in addition to four to be played on a barnstorm trip during the holiday vacation against Arieta Club, Portland; Columbia Athletic Club, Astoria, Oregon; McMinnville College, Minnville, Oregon; Independence American Legion; Independence, Oregon; and Park Way Club, Portland, Oregon.

The following is the schedule of Conference games:

January 6-7—Whitman College at Corvallis; 17-18—University of Washington at Corvallis; 27-28—Leland Stanford Jr. University at Corvallis.  
February 1-4—University of Oregon at Eugene; 10-11—University of Oregon at Corvallis; 17-18—Williamette College at Corvallis; 24-25—University of Washington at Seattle; 27-28—Washington State College at Pullman.

WINTER SPORTS  
SHOW INCREASE

More Tournaments Than Ever Planned for Skating, Skiing, and Snowshoeing in the States

NEW YORK, New York—Followers of the ice skate, snowshoe and ski predict this season will bring the greatest boom in winter sports since before the war.

Outdoor carnivals, with hockey contests, ski jumping, fancy skating, snowshoe races and curling are scheduled for January and February in many parts of upstate New York, New England and Canada, including the championship skating meets at Newburgh and Lake Placid. Interest in skiing has extended even to Brooklyn, where Scandinavians have formed a skiing club.

The increasingly important place which winter sports are claiming on the program of the Olympic games is partly responsible for the boom. Lake Placid has added to its usual winter activities a special college meet, to be conducted December 31 under the auspices of the Sno-Birds Winter Sport Club, for which President Harding has offered a cup. The purpose of this meet is to develop athletes to represent

America in the ice and snow events at the next Olympics.  
The Lake Placid event is expected to bring many entries from New England colleges. For years Dartmouth College, snuggled away in the New Hampshire hills, has had almost a monopoly on American winter sports, having to seek intercollegiate contests with McGill University and other Canadian institutions, but skiers and snowshoers from New Hampshire State and other colleges, journeying to Hanover for the annual winter carnival, have taken the sports up in earnest.

Hockey, which requires only an indoor rink, is retaining its hold as a favorite sport among American colleges. In addition there comes from Philadelphia word that W. T. Tilden '24, star of the tennis courts, hopes this winter to do as well at hockey.

Winter resorts in Canada and the northern part of the United States report interest keen in tobogganing and skating. Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary all are planning winter festivals.

NEW COACH FOR  
KANSAS STATE

E. C. Curtiss, Former University of Chicago Star, Is in Charge of Kansas State Agricultural College Basketball Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
MANHATTAN, Kansas—With a new coach facing a task of building an entirely new basketball team, but with a squad of 50 candidates for positions on the five practices at the Kansas State Agricultural College opened immediately after the football season closed.

E. C. Curtiss, a graduate of the University of Chicago with the class of 1920, and an assistant coach in basketball under Director A. A. Stagg, is the new coach here. He must select from the host of candidates for the team an almost entirely new aggregation, for four of the five-string men of the 1921 team were graduated last June. H. L. Bunker and William Knotsman, forwards; L. F. Jennings, center, and E. R. Cowell, guard, all of whom played for three years with State teams, were those who played their last games in 1921.

However, Coach Curtiss has four men who won their letters last year around whom to construct his five. W. C. Cowell '22, a veteran of two campaigns at left guard and captain of this year's team, heads the list. L. J. Bryan '23, forward, F. R. Williams '22, forward, and F. L. Foval '22, guard, are the other veterans of the basketball "K". All of them, however, will be hard pressed to maintain their places this year against the keen competition for positions: C. G. Kuykendall '23, another letter man from last year, is expected to return to college at the start of the second semester. He was substitute center on the K. S. A. C. five last year.

Coach Curtiss inaugurated fall basketball practice this year, his call bringing out a squad of 30 men two afternoons each week after the first of October. With this aid in conditioning, and with the presence of several men from the football team, he has his men in better pre-season condition than has been the case with squads at K. S. A. C. for several years.

The new coach has given no inkling of the style of play he intends to teach his men this year. He has spent his time during the practice sessions in teaching the large group of men, mostly inexperienced in college basketball, the rudiments of the game. Fundamentals of play, pivoting, short and long arch passes, free goal throwing, and long and short field goal shooting have been drilled into the men.

The most promising candidates for forward positions reporting to recent practices are: Maurelle Dobson '24, the best thrower of field goals on the freshman team last year, and a player who came to K. S. A. C. with the reputation of being one of the most brilliant high school players in the State; G. S. Wann '24, another star from the freshman team of 1921; Bryan, a substitute forward last year; Williams, another of the 1921 varsity substitutes, and J. L. Rader '24, from the freshman squad of last year.

H. G. Webber '24 and John Heles '24 are alternating on the first five at the center position in practice sessions. Kuykendall, a letter man last year, will have a little advantage over them on his previous showing, if he returns to college at the start of the second semester.

Captain Cowell is considered certain of a guard position, but the other guard will be selected from several candidates, of whom the most promising are: R. D. Hahn '23, a substitute last year, and R. W. Jenkins '24, who played on the freshman team last year.

The Missouri Valley conference schedule this year has been arranged in "round robin" form, each college playing the other eight in the Conference twice, once at home and once away. The Kansas State Agricultural College schedule follows:

January 5—Grinnell College at Manhattan; 14—Washington University at Manhattan; 16—Iowa State College at Grinnell; 23—Drake University at Ames; 24—Iowa State College at Ames; 25—University of Kansas at Lawrence.  
March 1—Drake University at Manhattan; 3—University of Nebraska at Lincoln; 5—University of Missouri at Manhattan.

ILLINOIS HAS A  
BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Coach F. J. Winters Has Four Letter Men and Four Substitutes of Other Seasons Out for the Basketball Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—With four letter men, four substitutes of other seasons, and several sophomores showing exceptional early season promise, Coach F. J. Winters has prospects for a successful basketball season at the University of Illinois this year. The football men have joined the basketball squad recently and it has not been practical to judge the team until they have had a chance to show their abilities.

Capt. C. R. Carney '22, L. W. Walquist '21, J. P. Sabo '22, and W. S. Collins '22 are the varsity men of last year around which the coach will build his team. He will also have the services of H. B. Tabor '22 and J. B. Bates '23, substitute guards last year, C. F. Gipson '23, center, and C. R. Danielson, forward. Captain Carney will probably hold down one of the forwards if he is able to play at all. Walquist is now playing the other forward, but may be shifted to a guard, his natural position. Sabo seems certain of a guard post, as he is showing the same speed and cleverness which won attention last season.

L. M. Stillwell '24 is showing up well at center and will probably play the position all season. He is tall and fast, an excellent floor man, and has the best eye for baskets of any man on the squad. W. H. Roettger '24 is also trying out for the center position, but Coach Winters is drilling him at forward in an attempt to perfect a better scoring machine. The Illinois team last year was the equal of any Conference five in floor work but was weak in shooting baskets. The coach is paying particular attention to forwards in an effort to get a running mate for Carney. G. E. Potter '24 and R. H. Poplin '24 are about the only promising candidates for the position except those already mentioned.

The team should be well fortified with guards. In addition to Sabo and Collins, regulars last year, H. C. Neville '23, C. T. Drayer '24, A. B. Ryan '24, G. G. Robinson '24, and Tabor and Bates of last year's squad are trying for positions. Neville is showing up better than the rest and seems to be the best guard in college, with the exception of Sabo. Drayer of the football team is also a good man.

The team in its opening games will probably be composed of Captain Carney and Walquist, forwards; Stillwell, in mid-season, never lost a Conference game. This year he has been working with the men ever since the opening of college and has an excellent knowledge of the ability. Supporters of the team are looking forward to a successful season.

Coach Winters has the advantage this season of knowing the ability of his men before taking them in hand. He came here last season from Rockford High School, with no knowledge of the men or their style of play, and turned out a team which, until the ineligibility of Collins and N. Heles '22, in mid-season, never lost a Conference game. This year he has been working with the men ever since the opening of college and has an excellent knowledge of the ability. Supporters of the team are looking forward to a successful season.

NEW UNION IS  
DOING FINELY

Southeastern Amateur Athletic Association Awarded Several National Events for 1922

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The Southeastern Amateur Athletic Union, recently formed in Atlanta, Georgia, has made remarkable progress since its early installation. J. E. Ball Jr. of Atlanta, secretary and treasurer of the new association, returned recently from Chicago, Illinois, where he attended the national council of the Amateur Athletic Union as representative of the Southern Association of that body. He stated that the council was well pleased with the progress of the new organization, and awarded several national events the coming year to the new territory established.

The new Amateur Athletic Union was formed to establish a more concentrated area than that covered by the Southern Amateur Athletic Union which covered too much territory and was unwieldy. The states of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, and South Carolina comprise the new territory. Thirty-four clubs, colleges and athletic associations have already joined the new body.

C. W. Street Jr. of the Birmingham Athletic Club, was elected president, and J. E. Ball Jr. of the Atlanta Athletic Club, secretary and treasurer. A. A. Doonan of the Atlanta Athletic Club, R. W. Greene of Rollins College, Florida, Lt. B. E. Leman of the Camp Benning Infantry School at Columbus, Georgia, and J. B. Morrow of the Pensacola Athletic Association are the newly elected vice-presidents. All of the officers have been associated with athletics in the south for many years and with such representative men behind the association, it is bound to be a success from the start.

Mr. Ball announced that the Atlanta Athletic Club had been awarded the national 50-yard senior outdoor swimming championship for 1922, and the Atlanta Club will build a big aquatic meet around that event some time next summer. Athletes from all over the United States will compete in this event and it is hoped that John Weissmuller of the Illinois Athletic Club, who broke the world's 100-yard dash record when the convention convened in Chicago, Illinois, recently, will attend.

The national junior men's 50-yard and the women's 100-yard races will be held at Winter Park, Florida, next year, in conjunction with the Southeastern swimming championships to be held there September 1 and 2.

The association has set the date for the week of February 24 for the southeastern basketball championship to be held under the auspices of the Atlanta Athletic Club. The Georgia School of Technology, University of Georgia, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the University of Alabama and Sewanee University are all college members of the association and will most likely enter teams in the big tournament.

The Southeastern Association will hold a championship contest in every line of athletics recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union and the winners will go to the national championships at the expense of their respective clubs or of the association.

HEAVY BATTING  
IN THE AMERICAN

No Less Than 55 Players Get Into the .300 Class With G. H. Ruth Individual Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Remarkable batting and fielding marked the American League baseball championship season of 1921. Official figures show that never before in the history of the league has there been such heavy hitting. No less than 55 players turned in averages of .300 or better with H. L. Heilmann, outfielder of the Detroit Club, capturing leading honors with an average of .394. T. R. Cobb, the famous Detroit outfielder who has led the league a number of years, finished a close second with an average of .389. While G. H. Ruth of New York was third with .373.

No less than six players turned in 200 or more hits for the season. Heilmann led with 237, but he was closely pressed by J. L. Tobin of St. Louis, who made 236. G. H. Sisler of St. Louis, last year's leading batsman, was third with 216. W. C. Jacobson, St. Louis, 211; R. H. Veatch, Detroit, 207, and Ruth with 204 were the others who made 200 hits or more.

Unquestionably the greatest individual batting record of the season, or of any season, was the home-run record made by Ruth when he drove out no less than 59. It was the third successive season that Ruth has broken the home-run record. In 1919 he broke the original record of 25, made in 1889, raising it to 29. Then in 1920 he raised it to 54 and in 1921 he added five more to the total. Ruth also led in the number of runs scored and also in the number of runs driven in. In the first class he scored 177 and in the second 170.

Manager Trieman Speaker of the Cleveland club led in two-base hits with 52 to his credit, Ruth being second with 44. Howard Shanks of Washington led in three-base hits with 19, Tobin and Sisler of St. Louis coming next with 18 each. Sacrifice hitting and base stealing showed a decided falling off from previous years, undoubtedly due to the fact that the hitting was so much heavier and there was, therefore, less reason for trying sacrificing or stealing in order to score runs. Sisler was the leading base stealer with 85 to his credit, E. C. Elice of Washington coming next with 25. W. A. Wambagans of Cleveland led in sacrifice hits with 43, while Owen Bush of Detroit was second with 41.

No less than 12,525 safe hits were made in the 616 championship games played and the Detroit Club led the other teams with 1724. Cleveland was second with 1656 and St. Louis third with 1655. While the New York club made only 1576 safe hits, it easily led in total bases with 2437. In all 2140 two-base hits were made, 694 three-base hits and 477 home runs. Four clubs turned in batting averages of .300 or better. They were Detroit with .316, Cleveland with .308, St. Louis with .304 and New York with an even .300.

## CALIFORNIA DECLINES

BERKELEY, California—University of California authorities have sent a telegram to Harvard University declining an invitation to meet the "Crimson" eleven at football at Boston, Massachusetts, October 28, 1922. "After careful consideration we feel that, due to the length of time players would be away from studies, it would injure their scholastic standing to make the trip," the telegram said.

## MILLER NAMED CAPTAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The University of Pennsylvania football team has elected J. K. Miller, the back-field star, as captain for 1922. Miller is from Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated from Lebanon High School.

## CORNELL ELECTED CAPTAIN

SWARTHMORE, Pennsylvania—D. J. Cornell '22, of Lawrenceville, New Jersey, has been elected captain of the Swarthmore College football team for next year.

MISSOURI LACKS  
FOUR LETTER MEN

Last Year's Championship Team Members Are Ineligible on Account of the Three-Year Limit Ruling of the University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—Basketball prospects at the University of Missouri are not very promising this season. It is evident that Coach J. C. Ruby is faced with a big problem, and it is doubtful if he is able to get a squad into form that will hold up the high position that Missouri has held on the indoor court for the last decade or more.

The biggest problem is that of filling the places of the four letter men on last year's championship team, who are ineligible on account of the three-year limit ruling. G. W. Browning '22, last year's captain; G. H. Williams '21, L. C. Wackher '23, and R. L. Coffey, all stars on last year's squad that went through the entire season of 16 games with only one defeat, are the men who are leaving places that Ruby must fill.

Williams and Browning were members of the All-Missouri Valley Conference quintet, Williams being considered the best center that has been seen on the court in this Conference for several years. H. C. Bunker '22, Capt. G. H. Bond '22, J. L. Knight '22, and B. L. Brown '21, L. C. Coffey, all stars on last year's squad that went through the entire season of 16 games with only one defeat, are the men who are leaving places that Ruby must fill.

Among a list of about 40 candidates the most likely are: H. E. Lester '24, J. L. Storms '23, L. C. Van Nice '23, R. E. Thompson '24, S. O. Van Horn '24, E. L. Faurot '24, J. T. Hayes '23, and C. C. Terry '24.

The basketball schedule, which was arranged at a meeting of the Conference coaches in Kansas City recently, is peculiar in that the two-game series plan has been dropped in favor of one game at each of the two institutions. The Missouri schedule follows:

January 6—Drake University at Des Moines; 9—Washington University at Columbia; 16—University of Nebraska at Lincoln; 23—Grinnell College at Grinnell; 30—University of Kansas at Lawrence; 28—Iowa State College at Ames; 30—Grinnell College at Grinnell; February 3—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; 10—University of Oklahoma at Columbia; 10—Drake University at Des Moines; 11—Iowa State College at Ames; 15—Washington University at Columbia; 21—University of Kansas at Columbia; 24—University of Nebraska at Columbia.  
March 4—University of Oklahoma at Columbia; 11—State Agricultural College at Columbia.

SCORING LOW IN  
SECOND DIVISION

Travers, Leader of List, Increases His Total by 1 and Stands 2 Goals Ahead November 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—As in the first division of the English Association Football League, scoring ruled low in the second division on November 26. The list of goal-scorers reflects this state of affairs, very few changes of importance having to be recorded. Bernard Travers of Fulham, the leader of the list, increased his total by one and, as a result, stood two goals ahead of the runner-up, T. W. Howarth of Leeds United. After Howarth came a group of players with nine goals to their credit. This group included S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham, the most successful marksman in the second division last season. Three men scored more than a single goal on November 26. One of them was B. R. Mills, who had previously won his spurs by obtaining four goals for Hull City against Stoke. The list:

Player and Club	Goals
Bernard Travers, Fulham	12
T. W. Howarth, Leeds United	12
S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham United	9
James Gilchrist, Bradford	9
C. W. Flood, Hull City	9
J. R. Spaven, Stoke Forest	9
James Broad, Stoke	9
Brough Fletcher, Barnsley	9
J. D. Hamerton, Barnsley	9
James Trotter, Burnley	9
J. Moore, Derby County	8
J. M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday	8
Daniel Shea, Fulham	8
G. Edmonds, Wolverhampton Wanderers	8
W. Paterson, Derby County	8
Donald Cook, Fulham	8
B. R. Mills, Hull City	8
B. Brown, Notts County	8
W. Morgan, Coventry City	8
J. Connor, Crystal Palace	8
W. Tinsley, Notts Forest	8
J. Watson, West Ham United	8
T. Page, Port Vale	8

BASEBALL PLAYERS  
IN TWO BIG DEALS

NEW YORK, New York—Ten major league baseball players, several of them in that select coterie known as "stars," are now affiliated with new clubs as the result of two big deals consummated Tuesday night. The most important trade was that which sends Roger Peckinpaugh, captain and shortstop of the New York Americans, and three of his team

## mates, W. Collins, J. J. Quinn and William Elder, all pitchers, to the Boston Red Sox in exchange for Everett Scott, shortstop, and Pitchers L. J. Bush and S. P. Jones.

In the other deal, John McInnis, Red Sox first baseman, was sent to Cleveland in exchange for Elmer Smith, hard-hitting right fielder; George Burns, first baseman, and Joseph Harris, another first baseman who is to be converted into an outfielder. Harris is under suspension for having jumped his reserve clause to join the oil city (Pennsylvania) "outlaws," and he figures in the trade on condition that he can win reinstatement if he fails to get back into the fold. It is understood that the Red Sox will get W. R. Johnston, another first baseman.

In announcing the New York Red Sox trade, Col. J. J. Ruppert, president of the New York club, made no mention of any financial consideration.

FEW CHANGES IN  
FIRST DIVISION

First-Three Men on List Fail to Score and Only 15 Goals Are Recorded on November 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—When the fact is considered that only 15 goals were scored in the First Division of the English Association Football League on November 26, it is not surprising that there were very few changes in the list of individual goal-scorers. The first three men, C. M. Buchan, Sunderland; Joseph Anderson of Burnley, and Horace Barnes, Manchester City, in the order named, did not obtain a single goal between them. W. T. Roberts of Preston North End was one of the two men who obtained more than one apiece, and he rose to the level of Barnes in the third place. The only other changes of importance were occasioned by Andrew Wilson and Robert Kelly, of Middlesbrough and Burnley, respectively, scoring solitary goals for their respective teams. The former took the place vacated by Roberts, joining W. H. Walker, Aston Villa, and J. W. Spence, Manchester United, on the mark, and the latter became one of five men who could lay claim to a total of 8. The list:

Player and Club	Goals
C. M. Buchan, Sunderland	15
Joseph Anderson, Burnley	13
Horace Barnes, Manchester City	12
W. T. Roberts, Preston North End	12
F. C. Whitlock, Aston Villa	10
J. W. Spence, Manchester United	10
Andrew Wilson, Middlesbrough	10
R. Cross, Burnley	9
James Gilchrist, Bradford	9
J. D. Dickson, Aston Villa	8
J. McDonald, Newcastle United	8
R. Butler, Oldham Athletic	8
T. Woodhouse, Preston North End	8
Robert Kelly, Burnley	8
D. B. N. Jack, Bolton Wanderers	7
S. H. Pasackerley, Everton	7
Thomas Brownell, Manchester City	7
W. G. Gillespie, Sheffield United	7
H. Johnson, Sheffield United	7
H. A. White, The Arsenal	6
J. Elkes, Birmingham	6
Stade Français, Paris	6
Frank Roberts, Bolton Wanderers	6
William Hibbert, Bradford City	6
R. Forshaw, Liverpool	6
James Seed, Tottenham Hotspur	6
J. Cook, Chelsea	5
Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers	5
Stanley Davies, Everton	5
E. Isip, Huddersfield Town	5
R. Toms, Oldham Athletic	5
William Murphy, Manchester City	5
George Carr, Manchester United	5
Neil Harris, Newcastle United	5
R. Toms, Oldham Athletic	5
R. Marshall, Sunderland	5
J. H. Dimmock, Tottenham Hotspur	5
D. Shone, Liverpool	5

DARTMOUTH HAS 21  
OUT FOR WRESTLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HANOVER, New Hampshire—A squad of 21 men has reported for wrestling practice to Capt. P. J. Keigher '23, and regular practices are being held in the Alumni gymnasium under his direction. Besides Captain Keigher the only other letter men are R. S. Winchester '23 and K. H. Ward '24, in the 155 and 175-pound classes, respectively.

The first meet of the season will be with Norwich University and will be the only meet to be held before examinations in February. Other meets have been arranged with West Virginia, Yale, Princeton, Brown, and Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Arrangements are now under way for a meet with Queen's University of Ontario, but have not as yet been completed.

The men now comprising the squad are: 125-pound class—P. J. Keigher '23, K. C. Williams '23, S. C. Dawnes '23, E. F. Eaton '24, P. A. Marston '24, and G. L. Scott '25; 135-pound class—J. E. Endreda '24, and J. Sussman '24; 145-pound class—V. D. Rogers '23, P. A. Borglum '24, W. S. Du Bois '24, R. M. Janvin '24, E. H. Yonge '24, C. W. Smith '25, and F. L. Weston '25; 155-pound class—G. F. Collins '23, D. L. Keef '23, R. S. Winchester '23, and P. M. Annis '25; 175-pound class—K. H. Ward '24 and W. R. Bauman '25; heavyweight class—J. G. Pollard '23.

## HARVARD BEATS ST. PAUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Harvard University hockey team defeated the St. Paul School of Concord, New Hampshire, at the Boston Arena on Wednesday night by the score of 3 to 1.

## HARVARD TO PLAY DARTMOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Harvard University and Dartmouth College football teams will meet at the Harvard Stadium on October 28, 1922, according to an official announcement made at Harvard yesterday afternoon.

LEVALLOIS TEAM  
RETAINS LEAD

Heads First Division While Club Athlétique de la Société Générale Leads the Second

PARIS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Standings to November 17 Inclusive

First Division

Football Etrole Club						
de Levallois	5	0	1	15	6	10
Racing Club de France	3	0	7	3	9	6
Red Star Club	3	0	11	8	6	6
Jeunesse Athlétique de						
St. Ouen	2	0	4	12	20	4
Union Sportive et	1	2	3	7	13	4
Ath. de Cligny	1	1	4	9	12	3
Second Division						
Club Athlétique de						
la Soc. Générale.	6	0	0	19	3	12
Olympique	5	0	1	17	5	10
Club Athlétique						
Paris	2	0	4	9	16	4
Club Français	2	0	4	9	12	4
Association Sportive						
Francenne	2	0	4	15	15	4
Club Athlétique de						
Vitry	1	0	5	4	15	2



## MRS. WINTRINGHAM URGES EQUALITY

Newest Woman Member of British House of Commons Believes in Extension of Full Parliamentary Franchise to Women

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The recent election of Mrs. Wintringham as member of Parliament for Louth marks the first time a woman of English birth has been elected to the British Parliament. Lady Astor, member for Plymouth, being American-born, and Countess Markievicz member for St. Patrick's, Dublin (though she has never sat at Westminster), being of Irish birth. The return of Mrs. Wintringham is also the first occasion in British politics in which the widow of a former member of Parliament has been a candidate for her former husband's seat.

Mrs. Wintringham's election to the British House of Commons in all accordance with family tradition, for her father, Lord Wintringham, was a prominent member of the House of Commons, and his name is well known, whilst his mother before him was nearly as famous for public work in Lincolnshire as her daughter-in-law. The new member has had a unique preparation for parliamentary life, since, both before and after her husband's election 12 months ago, she associated herself with him in all his parliamentary activities. In addition Mrs. Wintringham possesses a personal record of public work of which very few men members can boast.

### A Worthy Public Record

A leaflet which was issued to electors during the recent Louth campaign pointed out that Mrs. Wintringham has acted and was acting on over 20 public organizations and closed with the query: "Can any man beat this?" Many of these activities are closely connected with the welfare of women of the poorer classes, who have discovered in Mrs. Wintringham a staunch champion of their needs. "I am firmly convinced that the women of the working classes are the heroes of every nation," Mrs. Wintringham said, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "They have my entire sympathies, and I am never so happy as when I go in and out of their little cottages in Louth, and listen to the simple, and often tragic, stories of their daily happenings."

"As a member for a country constituency," Mrs. Wintringham continued, "I am a great believer in the Women's Institutes Movement, which, originating in Canada as you know, has done so much to brighten and stimulate the lives of women in rural districts. I am honorary secretary and voluntary organizer of the Lindsey County Federation of Women's Institutes. For many years, too, I have held public meetings in various districts in Louth, in the effort to revive village industries, and foster food production and preservation."

Though Mrs. Wintringham shoulders her responsibilities at Westminster with due seriousness, this new lady member is essentially a devotee of outdoor life and loves to escape at intervals from "affairs of state," to seek the seclusion of her beloved Lincolnshire garden. The improvement of conditions in country life is very dear to her heart, and she is a member of more than one agricultural committee—in one case, the County Agricultural Committee, she was co-opted by the farmers themselves.

### Contributor of Personal Service

Mrs. Wintringham is a member of the Rural Industries Development Committee under the County Council, and also of the Rural District Housing Committee. This profound interest in the everyday lives and pursuits of the Louth agriculturists has endeared Mrs. Wintringham to every man, woman and child in her constituency, a mutual affection which deepened steadily during the long flood of 1920 when she personally organized and carried on for many months an improvised camp for 150 homeless people.

Louth is famous for its sturdy Non-conformity, coupled with a genuine regard for temperance, and both these characteristics are faithfully reflected in its woman member. Mrs. Wintringham is a prominent Congregationalist, a strenuous worker at the Women's Own, and vice-president of the Lincolnshire Total Abstinence Association. "I am a believer in prohibition," Mrs. Wintringham said, "but at the present juncture, it is useless to impose such a reform upon the people of this country until they are sufficiently enlightened to appreciate it."

"For that reason I support local option, which gives the right of the people in any area to settle the question of the drink trade for themselves. I desire very earnestly to see the principles of temperance more generally and definitely taught in the schools, for children offer pliable material upon which one can build up a new future. America, as you know, paved the way for prohibition by half a century's patient teaching of temperance truths."

### For Extension of Franchise

"I am also an ardent supporter of equality," Mrs. Wintringham continued, "and I press this point home in an Assembly which still contains members who require convincing upon this subject. Important bills which were defeated in the last parliamentary session, such as the equal guardianship, maintenance and custody of infants bill and the criminal law amendment bill, have my hearty adherence, and I hope to press for their reintroduction at a later date."

"In the same way I stand for the extension of the parliamentary franchise to women on equal terms with men, equal education and opportuni-

ties for men and women, whether married or single, in the professional and industrial world. Overruling all these reforms and interests, however, is the question of peace, disarmament, and support of the League of Nations, and these I am putting in the forefront of my program."

## COMMUNISM AND AUSTRALIAN LABOR

Much Speculation Arises From Party Members' Attendance at Third Moscow International

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office  
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The swiftness with which a section of the Australian Labor Party has accepted the theories of revolutionary Socialism, and the presence of a number of Russians in the Commonwealth have made apparent possibilities of underground connection with Russian Bolshevism. It recently transpired that Australians had attended the congress of the Third Moscow International. Three of the "delegates" are stated to have been the president of the New South Wales Labor Council, Mr. Howie; W. Earsman, secretary of the Labor College, and the general secretary of the Australian Railways Union, W. Smith.

These men made their way to Russia as seamen and stewards. While it is declared that Mr. Smith had been repudiated by the railway union, it is significant that the Railways Union Gazette, published in Victoria by the union, describes the outwitting of the Australian secret service and the secret visit to Australia of Paul Freeman, a supposed representative of the Russian authorities who had been refused admittance in the past to the United States and the Commonwealth. The secretary of the Labor College has written from Russia to the New South Wales Labor Council and is said to have forwarded a paper read by him at the Moscow congress describing the methods adopted by revolutionaries to capture the trade union movement in Australia. The Sydney Morning Herald, one of the leading Australian dailies, published the following extracts from what it described as the paper read by Mr. Earsman in Moscow:

"In 1920 a small group of revolutionaries decided to establish the Communist Party of Australia, which they did as a secret organization. We set to work among the trade unions and formed a number of groups, whose main object was the spreading of Communist principles and the white-anting of the unions."

"From time to time we issued leaflets to the workers advising them and instructing them in their everyday struggles with the master class. The we sent out a manifesto and program in keeping with the principles of the Third Communist International, and a call to form a legal Communist Party. The Communist Party of Australia is firmly established in every state in the Commonwealth, with branches in all industrial centers."

"Our main operations have been concentrated on the trade unions, where the mass of the workers are, and when I look at Australia, our influence was growing every day."

**Australian Workers Come Into Own**  
"Needless to say the economic depression which exists throughout the world is beginning to be felt by the workers in Australia. There were open conflicts in the streets between the unemployed and the police, the latter acting under instructions from the Labor Government. This position is being fully utilized by the Communist Party and its members operating in the unions, and by the time I return to Australia I expect to find a well-organized and disciplined party acting as the vanguard and leader of the masses."

### ASSAM RIOTS SUPPRESSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its Indian News Office

ALLAHABAD, India.—There has been a recrudescence of unrest in the Assam tea gardens where 2000 employees, having struck, proceeded to create much damage and looted to a certain extent. The men hailed from the Dhenal Estate and as the position at one time looked threatening, the authorities drafted a double company of the Assam rifles and later a company of Gurkhas to the scene. The garden workers demonstrated in front of the court of the Deputy Commissioner, representing hardships on account of low wages and their reluctance to return to the gardens. About 50 of the rioters were arrested and were sent up for trial. The situation is now quieter, and the agitation is considered to be the aftermath of Mr. Gandhi's recent visit. The disastrous effects of non-cooperation agitation on a previous occasion on the employees of the Assam tea garden estates are generally known and realized in India. The section of the community to whom they were infinitely the most disastrous were the strikers themselves.

### RAILROAD REDUCES FORCE

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—A reduction in working forces on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will go into effect next Saturday. The railroad repair shops at Readville, Massachusetts, East Hartford and Middletown, Connecticut, as well as the shops in this city, will be virtually closed down by the road. The order will affect more than 1000 men in the Readville shops and about the same number here. The total number that will be laid off will be about 2500.

## SHEARERS LOSE IN NEW ZEALAND

Arbitration Court, Instead of Granting a Wage Increase, Orders 20 Per Cent Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—With wool almost unobtainable except in small quantities and with the meat market severely depressed, the New Zealand farmer has been in an economical mood. Therefore, when the shearers recently presented demands for a substantial increase in wages, the farmers related and took the case to the Arbitration Court.

The decision of the court, after hearing both sides, was that the wages of shearers should be reduced by 20 per cent. The announcement of this decision was followed by the resignation of the workers' representative of the court on the ground that the reduction amounted to a "flagrant breach of faith with the workers." The incident is not highly important in itself, but it throws an interesting light upon the operation of one of New Zealand's most widely discussed Labor laws.

### Arbitration Under Fire

The original Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, was passed by the New Zealand Parliament in 1894, and the Arbitration Court was a part of the machinery thus created. The early success of the measure need not be described here. New Zealand became known as "the land without strikes," and it might have retained the title, with reasonable measure of justification, if there had been no ebb to the rising tide of national prosperity. But the court could not always increase wages and improve working conditions. The limit was being reached before the war, with the result that the employers, who had resisted the act as an installment of Socialism in earlier years, were to be found taking shelter within its provisions, while the workers, who had climbed by it, were describing it as useless and cumbersome.

The war gave New Zealand a period of artificial prosperity tending to inflation, and wages were able to move up again. Prices went up faster than wages. Now the hour of deflation has come, and the Arbitration Court, for the first time in its existence, is confronted with the need for reducing wages. The consequence is that scarcely a Labor union in the country has a good word to say for the court.

The fact of the matter is that during the last year or two the Arbitration Court has been struggling to perform the impossible. When prices were soaring, the workers demanded that wages should rise to corresponding levels. The court did not give the unions all that they asked for, but it did make big additions to wages, and it announced early in 1920 that it intended to grant general increases in wages, by means of bonuses, on the basis of a price index prepared periodically by the government statistician. These bonuses were to be added to all wages on a flat rate. Two bonuses, one of 4s. a week and the other of 6s. a week, came in rapid succession.

### The Judge's Doubts

"Then in November, 1920, the court had to announce that another bonus of 9s. a week to each wage earner appeared to have become payable owing to the continued rise in the cost of living as revealed by the government statistician's figures. The judge sitting as president of the court seemed to have doubts of his own about the wisdom of authorizing that bonus, in view of the fact that signs of financial depression were appearing. He invited argument on the point, and the outcome was the granting of a bonus of 3s. a week instead of the 9s. There was an understanding that a further sum of 2s. was being held in a sort of suspense account and would be liable to be added to the next bonus."

"The bonus question came before the court again in April, 1921. By this time the Dominion obviously was in financial difficulty. The prices of produce were falling, industries were experiencing difficulty and unemployment was increasing. But the government statistician's index numbers, based on the average prices of the past six months, showed that a further bonus of 3s. a week was due, to which had to be added the 2s. held in suspense."

The unions demanded the money. The employers said they simply could not pay and that the effect of another increase of wages in the face of financial stringency and world-wide market depression would be to increase unemployment and hamper industries.

The court realized that the employers were speaking no more than the truth, yet it was bound by its own ruling that wages should keep pace with prices. It got out of its dilemma by announcing that there would be no additional bonus, but that in consideration of the non-payment of the new bonus admitted to be due the court would stabilize wages for a year. In other words there would be no reduction of wages before April 30, 1922. The court undertook not to depart from that arrangement unless "extraordinary circumstances" were shown.

### Trouble Soon Follows

It was four months after the announcement that the court had to deal with the demands of the shearers. The financial troubles that had been inevitable in April were fully apparent in September. Many of the farmers were feeling the pinch severely. The government statistician's index number, moreover, was recording a reduction in the cost of living. Whether or not these facts constituted "extraordinary circumstances" within the meaning of the court's announcement may be regarded as a debatable point. Nothing had occurred that had not been foreseen by the opponents of the earlier bonuses.

The court, in any case, decided to

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
PIERRE, South Dakota.—Good progress is being made in the work of paying bonuses to young men of South Dakota who served in military or naval forces during the world war, from a fund of \$6,000,000, which the last South Dakota Legislature authorized should be raised by selling bonds to this amount. Up to December 10, more than 5000 bonus warrants had been mailed to former service men.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"The wee owl wrote the letters v-o-w-e-l, in an exceedingly neat hand"

## The Weathervane

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A golden rooster perches  
Throughout the night and day  
Upon our stable's tiptop.  
He never flies away.  
Does he crow?  
O dear, no!  
He's a weathervane.

Beneath him in the farmyard,  
Down on the ground below,  
The hens and chickens run out  
From coops all in a row;  
And they gaze  
Sunny days  
At the weathervane.

They wish that he'd be friendly;  
They'd like to know just why  
That bird upon the roof top  
Has flown so very high—  
Unaware  
That he's there  
As a weathervane.

He faces where the wind blows  
To hear the tale it brings;  
They wonder how he does it,  
He never flaps his wings.  
You should know,  
Yes, that's so.  
He's a weathervane!

## How to Give a Sled Carnival

First in the order of events in a sled carnival should come the races, which should include races between double-runners, those between single sleds, and relay races between double-runners or single sleds, with half of the crew or team riding and the other half pulling; the two sides should change places at stated times along the course. After these races should come the errand race, in which the boys draw their sleds and pick up articles which they must carry on their sleds to the goal. There must be a starter at the top of the hill, and watchers at the foot and along the course.

After the races come the "stunts." The boys with single sleds are to see who can make the longest slide after a short run, either carrying or drawing their sled, and then dropping down on it at a certain marked place. Another stunt is catching the runaway. The boys line up on the course about fifteen feet apart. The runaway races down the line drawing his sled, until some boy successfully leaps on it. The runaway wins who gets farthest down the line before being caught. Each boy takes his place in line to be the next runaway.

Snowballing forms a proper part of the carnival. Each "army" has several standards, made of colored tissue-paper fastened in quarter-sections over barrel hoops, and carried at the end of eight-foot poles. The object is to put a ball through each

quarter of every hoop of the opposing army. When every standard has been thus demolished, victory is complete. The armies must not advance, and the standard-bearers must not retreat beyond certain definite lines.

The carnival may either begin or end with a street parade, first the double-runners drawn by half of the crew, the other half riding, then turn about, and then single sleds with or without passengers and in any order of formation, either tandem or two or more abreast. If the sleds and double-runners are gayly decorated, and the passengers costumed, the effect will be more amusing and attractive. Double-runners, for instance, can be rigged with masts and sails like a ship, and a single sled can represent an Eskimo igloo. Flags, gay colors, and quaint costumes will make the carnival picturesquely.

## Letter Writing

In a book on letter-writing Mr. Thomas Arkie Clark says that when he was a child the writing of a letter by any of the family was a task not to be undertaken lightly, that it was like preparing for thunders, in that all the family had a part in it and no one was allowed to shirk his duty. That, however, is not the right way for a child to set to work to write a letter—say a letter during the holidays when one has plenty of time and really wishes to write one. If a child lives in the country, the task is simple, for the small sights and sounds of the day, the birds and animals and the passerby, all furnish something interesting to write about. Mr. W. H. Hudson, in his book called "A Shepherd's Life," shows how the small things that are actually seen, and then set down exactly as seen, are sure to be interesting to others.

Of course the same thing applies to the child who lives in the city. To write a good letter, he should cultivate what some one has called "the daily-theme eye." That is, he should be alert to see the striking little events of the street, the things he would rush into the house to tell the rest of the family, and put these down on paper exactly as he would tell them. There is always something going on for the one who is really awake to see, and this activity is what furnishes material for good letters.

## A Buttercup

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The tallest yellow buttercup  
Is growing on the green.  
And such a yellow buttercup  
I think you've never seen!  
Blow, blow, salty winds,  
Blow across the sea.  
Blow upon the yellow,  
Yellow buttercup and me.  
Oh, the salty, blowy winds,  
A-blowing from the sea,  
A-blowing from the sea!

## The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Zebra Visits the Tree Stump School in the Hollow

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"Anyway, it was lots of fun," said Zebra, as he and Hook entered the moonlit road. Meaning, of course, the measuring of the moon and the tilt with the Professor. "Besides," he added, "it will make a good story to tell when I return to the menagerie tent."

"A story?" questioned the owl. "Yes," returned the other. Whereupon he told Hook something of his friends of the circus, of Diggeldy Dan and of how the Pretty Lady now and then carried the different animals into the wide-world world that they might return to the tent with a tale to relate.

"What a splendid idea that is!" exclaimed Hook. "But why didn't you tell me before so that I might help out?"

"Help out?" cried Zebra. "Why, haven't you taken me to see the moon rise and only just now to measure its mate?"

"Of course, of course," Hook assented, "but then, Pahaw! now that I know what you're after I'll be able to do lots better than that. We must, for instance, look in on the Tree Stump School in the Hollow. For if the Professor interested you I know you'll be twice taken with the Seven Vowels. So come; let us hurry away to the other end of the valley."

"I'll be glad to," Zebra said politely, "though I've already seen the vowels. Girafo once wrote them on the board with his yellow chalk."

"Oh, but that was merely the sign of the Seven," answered Hook. "I mean the very Vowels themselves—the ones that hop."

"That hop!" exclaimed the astonished Zebra.

"Yes, and talk, too, for that matter," said Hook; "but there, no more of that until we arrive at the Hollow."

So onward they swung down the length of the valley, Zebra kicking up gray clouds of dust as he galloped along, and Hook sometimes flying so low as almost to brush his companion's long ears.

In due time they again came to the pasture gate, but by now the two colts were quite fast asleep. Indeed, the whole valley seemed to be snugly and snugly wrapped tight in slumberland. And then out of the stillness there came a faint, mournful sound.

At first Zebra could not guess what it was he had heard. But soon it came again, this time more distinct and less mournful. And then he knew: it was the crowing of a cock.

"Why surely the dawn-time cannot be anywhere near," he said. But even as he spoke a second cock wakened in another part of the valley. And

then, playing echo, a third called to it, while a faraway fourth seemed to answer "Me-too-ooooo-oooo."

Now as every one knows, a rooster will sometimes doodle and doo in the midst of a dream. And there are others who (by some chance aroused and being proud of their voices) will now and then sing a half dozen notes in the very deep of the night. Still, these birds are rare and, since they deserve none, call forth no replies.

But it was no such roosters that now crowded to the left and crowded to the right and crowded at each end of the valley. For these were true trumpeters of the dawn-time. And as Zebra almost immediately noted—Hook made no attempt to conceal his concern. Instead he frowned exactly 10 times—once for each crow from the cocks.

"That means it's coming," he admitted, almost rebelliously. "The roosters have smelled it, and pretty soon we will catch a glimpse of it rising out of the east. And after that more cocks will crow and ducks will quack and the whole world wake. But the moonlight will not stay; it and the make-believe mate will go far, far away; and the stars will hide their faces in their hands—every one. And Zebra and Hook will hide away, too—yes, hide away deep in the Hollow."

"That will suit me just fine," answered the striped one. "Are we most there?"

"Well, we still have quite a piece to go; but we'll arrive in due time. Only we must hurry."

So hurry they did—hurried on through the gathering morning. As they sped the moon changed from yellow to silver and then gradually paled as the east sky grew light. With this light from the east came a soft, mantling mist. It seemed to start from somewhere near the Cove and to silently move up the valley. And after a time it overtook the two travelers, enveloping them both in the gray folds of its cloak.

"Just the thing," approved Hook, "for under cover of this, we can go straight to the school without any chance early riser being one bit the wiser."

Thus onward and still onward the two of them journeyed until they reached a gray patch of woods at the end of the valley. And as they entered it Zebra began to notice that through the mist there now and then wheeled plump-bodied travelers. These few in pairs or sometimes in groups; but all took their way in the selfsame direction.

"Why, they're owls!" he exclaimed, a half minute after, as a group of the strangers winged right past his nose. "And mostly all little ones."

"That's just what they are," said Hook in reply, "for we have now reached the Hollow, and it is here that they all come to school."

"You mean to the Tree Stump School?" asked the other.

"Exactly. And speaking of it—here we are."

As Hook said this he glided slantingly to the right and straightway perched himself on the top of a tremendously broad tree trunk. The object upon which Zebra now gazed was fully as wide as Rhino was long, and almost as high as Girafo. Once upon a time it had been a tree with great branches, but—no doubt desiring to provide a school for the owls—it had one day laid down its limbs, emptied its trunk, added a door and a window and so become a center of learning. There it stood, or, rather, leaned against a steep, rocky bank that rose at its back to join the slope of the Hollow. Yes, there it stood, with Hook perched on its roof (a very symbol of wisdom!), its door open wide and owl after owl flying inside.

In what number they came! There were scores upon scores of them, and how all found room in the tree—big as it was—was a question that Zebra was soon asking Hook.

"They don't," said his guide. "You see there's a bit of a cave in under the bank, and one side of the tree opens off into it."

"I wish I might look inside," said the visitor.

"You are going to," Hook assured him. "My only regret is that you're not smaller or the door bigger so that you might walk on in. However, the window will do fairly well," he added as he flew down to the sill of it.

"It will do splendidly," cried the other, as he hurried forward to join him, "and I believe it is just high enough from the ground to allow me to—"

"Sh—sssh!" whispered Hook loudly, motioning for silence. "Not so loud, please."

So Zebra said no more but stood very still. And then, at a sign from the owl, he slipped his head right in through the window!

At first Zebra looked into nothing save gloom. But in a little while he grew accustomed to the gray light of the place. Indeed all things seemed to grow brighter as he gazed about the inside of the tree. And he suddenly realized that this was because of the light that gleamed from 200 strange eyes!

He now saw how the floor of the tree-room joined with the cave that extended under the hillside—a floor that was crowded with the scores of queer students.

But not all of the space was taken up by the classes. For in the very center of the hundred small porches were seven much larger ones. And on these sat seven great owls. All of these owls had their backs turned to Zebra as if they all had their noses buried deep in deep books.

"They are the Seven Vowels," whispered Hook. "Would you like to be introduced?"

"Oh, very much!" exclaimed the striped one.

So, puffing himself out, Hook sounded a most impressive "Ahem!"

"At which all of the little owls bobbed up and down and chorused 'Good morning, Trustee Hook,' while the larger ones brought their heads around with something of a snap."

"Good morning all," responded Hook, and then added, "This is my friend Zebra, who has come to visit school. Zebra, meet the Seven Vowels, Professors A, E, I, O, U, and to the right, Sometimes-W and Sometimes-Y."

At which the visitor bowed many times, while the Vowels rolled their eyes and assured him that he was most welcome.

"But we will not interrupt your classes," Hook added, "so please go ahead just as though we were not here."

"Why are they called Vowels?" whispered Zebra, as the Seven again turned about. But as if to make answer, Sometimes-W at that very moment put the identical question to a wee, fluffy pupil who perched near the wall.

"Because there's always an owl in every vowel," answered the student.

"Go to the blackboard and give an example," directed the Professor.

And though he had some trouble in reaching so high, the wee owl wrote the letters v-o-w-e-l in an exceedingly neat hand.

## Hidden European Rivers

In each of the following sentences is the name of a well-known European river. The letters spelling the name are in their exact order. Can you find them all?

1. They went up over the rough mountain side very slowly.
2. He ran swiftly with a message to the commander.
3. James made up his mind that he would win a prize.
4. Arthur decided to go to Baghdad on a camel.
5. Lionel besought permission for a leave of absence.
6. When I read of Michael Angelo I resolved to do my best.
7. There should be something else in every schoolroom besides desks.
8. Kindly hand my knife to me, use your own, please.
9. Though distance may us sever, never will our friendship cease.
10. I wish, Ann, on your way to school, that you would call for Mary.

Answers will be given next Thursday.

Answers to last week's puzzle "Hidden Composers":

1. Verdi.
2. Gluck.
3. Parker.
4. Bellini.
5. Bach.
6. Chopin.
7. Handel.



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Writing of the Battle Hymn

In their story of the career of Julia Ward Howe, their mother, Laura E. Richards and Maud Howe Elliott relate the details of the writing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by Mrs. Howe.

"Walking in the gray of the next morning, as she lay waiting for the dawn, the word came to her.

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord—"

"She lay perfectly still. Line by line, stanza by stanza, the words came sweeping on with the rhythm of marching feet, pauseless, resistless. She saw the long lines swinging into place before her eyes, heard the voice of the nation speaking through her lips. She waited till the voice was silent, till the last line was ended; then sprang from bed, and groping for pen and paper, scrawled in the gray twilight the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic.' She was used to writing thus; verses often came to her at night, . . . she crept back to bed, and as she fell asleep she said to herself, 'I like this better than most things I have written.' In the morning, while recalling the incident, she found she had forgotten the words.

"The poem was published in the 'Atlantic Monthly' for February, 1862. 'It was somewhat praised,' she says, 'on its appearance, but the vicissitudes of the war so engrossed public attention that small heed was taken of literary matters. . . I knew, and was content to know, that the poem soon found its way to the camps, as I heard from time to time of its being sung in chorus by the soldiers.'

"She did not, however, realize how rapidly the hymn made its way, nor how strong a hold it took upon the people. It was 'sung, chanted, recited, and used in exhortation and prayer on the eve of battle.' It was printed in newspapers, in army hymn-books, on broadsides; it was the word of the hour, and the Union armies marched to its swing.

"The 'Battle Hymn of the Republic' has been translated into Italian, Spanish, and Armenian. Written in the dark on a scrap of Sanitary Commission paper, it has been printed in every imaginable form, from the beautiful parchment edition presented to the author on her seventieth birthday by the New England Woman's Club, down to the cover of a tiny brochure. . . It has also been set to music many times, but never successfully. It is inseparably wedded to the air for which it was written, an air simple, martial, and dignified; no attempt to divorce the two could ever succeed."

## "The Counterpoise of Nothingness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
ACCORDING to the General record, it would appear that all the trouble that has ever beset humanity has its origin in Adam's temptation and fall through partaking of the fruit of the tree of good and evil. For he had been warned that he should not eat of it nor touch it lest he die. But, according to the record, the serpent or tempter promised that his eyes should be opened if he ate of this fruit. And he did eat of it. The metaphysical lesson is plain indeed. For, the belief of evil has ever originated with the serpent, or aggressive suggestion, which ever endeavors to ensnare and allure. This is but the counterpoise of the one creator, the divine Mind. And until it is made plain that this argument of the necessity of evil is a lie, the ailment of God and His creation and the nothingness of the false concept will never be understood nor demonstrated.

Now, there is probably nothing in the teaching of Christian Science which offers greater satisfaction and a more abundant light on reality than its declaration and accompanying proof that evil has no power, for it does not actually exist. And further, in substantiation of this, the Christian Scientist has but to direct attention to the well-known passage in Habakkuk, who declared of God: "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil." It is plain to see, as Habakkuk did see, that if God, the infinite Mind and creator of all that is real could behold iniquity it must be part of His creation, and divine Mind, God, would, of necessity, be infinite evil, which is itself an absurdity.

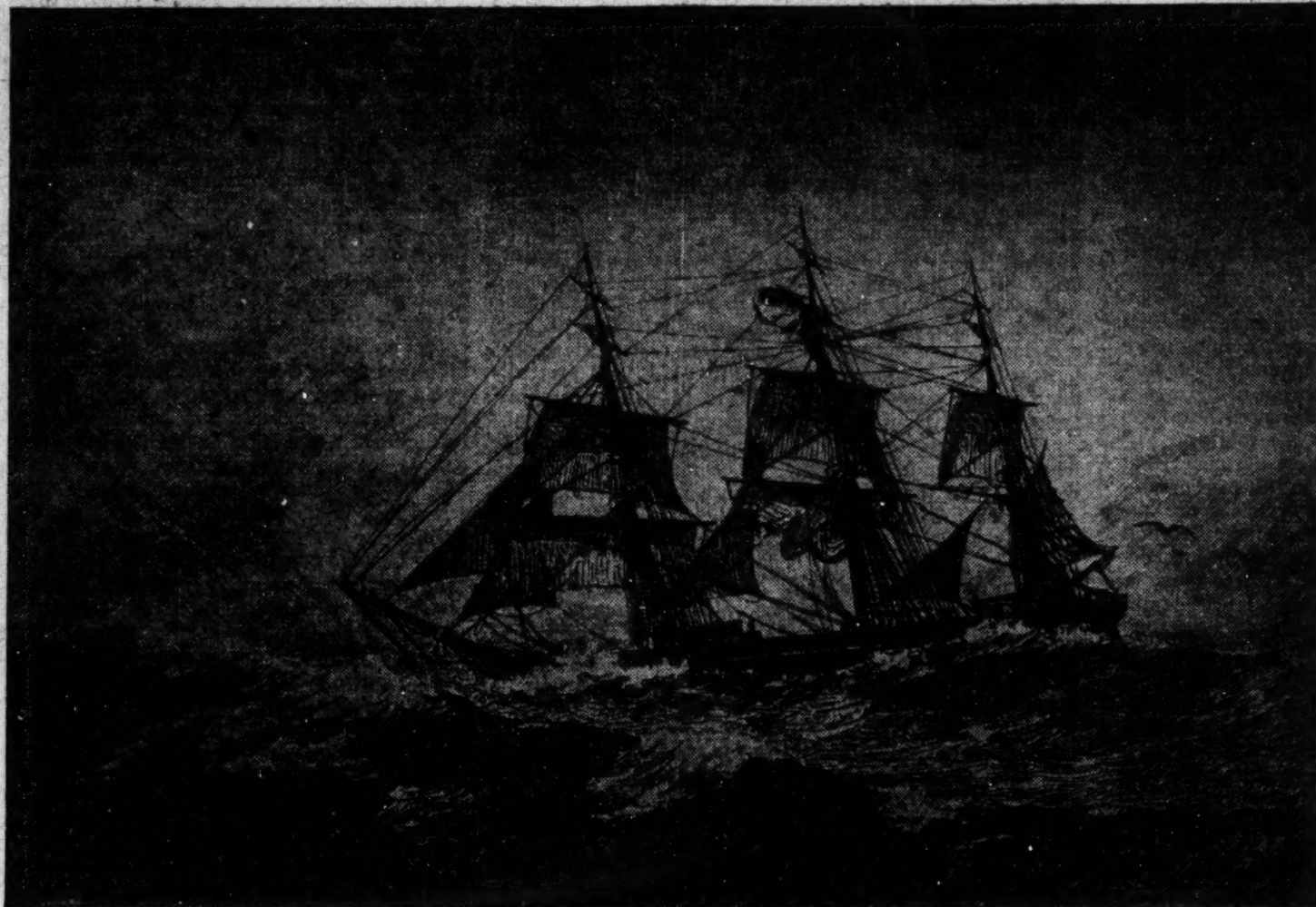
It is, therefore, but natural that the nothingness of evil, though contrary to many accepted beliefs, should have been forcefully set forth by Mrs. Eddy as an underlying conclusion resulting from the established understanding of the omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience of divine Principle, infinite good. "Evil has no power, no intelligence, for God is good, and therefore good is infinite, is All," she writes on pages 398 and 399 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." And again on page 92 of the same textbook, "Until the fact concerning error—namely, its nothingness—appears, the moral demand will not be met, and the ability to make nothing of error will be wanting. We should blush to call that real which is only a mistake. The foundation of evil is laid on a belief in something besides God. This belief tends to support two opposite powers, instead of urging the claims of Truth alone. The mistake of thinking that error can be real, when it is merely the absence of truth, leads to belief in the superiority of error." This is in complete accord with the closing verse of the first chapter of Genesis where it is recorded that God saw everything that He had made, and behold it was very good.

The statement just quoted and many others in Mrs. Eddy's writings show plainly that the acceptance of the reality of God, in itself, involves the rejection of evil as real. As some one has said: "Whatever is, its opposite is not." And it is because of this simple fact that sin and disease of every form and nature are destroyed in Christian Science. For these beliefs are seen to be merely dreams in which the human or mortal mind indulges, and thus becoming a law unto itself, it imposes all sorts of enthrallments upon itself, until liberated by an understanding of Truth. It then becomes plain that deliverance is attained through a correction of these mistakes, and with this correction all that error claims promptly and permanently disappears into its native nothingness. And every false or material concept is thus replaced with the eternal spiritual fact or idea. And it is through this replacement that evil's nothingness becomes practically and demonstrably recognized and acknowledged.

Because of this simple yet radical position, it has been often charged that the doctrine of the nothingness of evil is a dangerous one as it may induce its supposed victims to believe that no harm can come out of the indulgence of sin and, in consequence, the criminal would be encouraged rather to sin than to be dissuaded from it. This is farthest from the fact. While, as has been shown, Christian Science stands upon the one reality of God, good, and the divinely good creation, and the consequent nothingness of evil, yet the punishment of the sinner, as long as he sins is shown to be one of the insistent demands of the divine order. On the other hand, why should not the pains and pangs of the sinner be removed as soon as he ceases to sin? Surely no other rational explanation of Christ Jesus' forgiveness of the adulterous woman could be offered. For he commanded her to go and sin no more. He showed that she could only be lifted from the yoke of sin's bondage through ceasing to sin and in no other way.

Mrs. Eddy has brought home the nothingness of evil with singular clarity in Science and Health (pp. 367-368), when she says: "Evil is but the counterpoise of nothingness." And what she declares of evil applies with equal force to disease and discord of every sort. Christian Science is proving with mathematical certainty in its healing ministrations, that an understanding of the ailment of good, the one and only cause, or divine Principle, makes the captive free. No law exists but the divine law, which is wholly spiritual, governing and directing the one perfect spiritual man.

There can be no condition nor circumstance under which the divine law fails to operate perfectly, harmoniously, and completely. No so-called law of mortal mind exists, hence it has neither power nor authority. Christian Science proves the unreality of evil and shows that when the light of spiritual understanding is cast upon error, in whatever guise, the Christ, or Truth, is made manifest with signs following. How true, indeed, is Mrs. Eddy's declaration: "Evil is but the counterpoise of nothingness."



"Head Seas," from the etching by George C. Wales

## We Sailed Where None Have Sailed

"Beyond all outer charting  
We sailed where none have sailed.  
And saw the land-lights burning  
On islands none have sailed;

But when the night was done,  
There danced the deep to windward  
Blue-empty 'neath the sun."

—Rudyard Kipling.

## St. Enimie in the Crowding Hills

Mende to St. Enimie

"I was on my way to the Causse at last!" writes Miss Betham-Edwards. "More striking and beautiful than when first seen seemed the upward drive from Mende, the beautiful grey cathedral, with its unequal spires—the one a lovely specimen of Gothic in its late efflorescence, the other wholly unsoft—cushioned against the soft green hills, the cheerful little town in its fertile surroundings, its wild, far-stretching waste and barren peak. More musical still sounded in my ears the purring of the Lot, as undeen it ran between sunny pastures over its stony bed far below. . . .

The Causse of Sauveterre is not reached till we have left the farm-house and ruined chateau far behind. From that point the roads diverge, and we see our own road like a ribbon till lost to view in the grey, stony wilderness.

A considerable portion of the land hereabouts is cultivated. We see little patches of rye, oats, Indian corn, clover, potatoes, and here and there a peasant ploughing up the soil with oxen. As we proceed, the enormous horizon ever widens; long shadows flick the purple-brown and orange-colored undulations; scattered sparsely are flocks of sheep, of a rich burnt-umber brown, but herbage is scant and little cattle can be nourished here. The swelling hills now show new and grandiose outlines; at last we come in sight of the dark mass of the Causse de Sauveterre, and soon we enter upon the true Caussien landscape in all its weird and sombre grandeur. Just as when fairly out in the open sea we realize to the full its beauty and sense of infinity, so it is here. The farther we go the wider, more bewilderingly vast becomes the horizon; wave upon wave, billow upon billow, now violet-hued with a tinge of gold; now deep brown, partly veiled with green, or roseate with sunlit clouds—the grey monotony of stone and waste is thus varied by the way.

By the roadside slender trees of the hornbeam tribe are planted at intervals, and where these are wanting, tall flagstaffs take their place, to guide the wayfarer when six feet of snow cover the ground. Wild flowers in plenty brighten the edges of the road—stonecrops, cornflowers, purple lady's fingers, and many others; but wedged as we are in our not too comfortable calèche, to get out and pluck them is impossible.

The road from Mende to the summit of the plateau can only be described as a vertical ascent; before beginning to descend, we have a few kilometres

of level, that is all. As we approach the village of Sauveterre, we see one or two wild figures, shepherds, uncouth in appearance as Greek herdsmen, and poorly dressed, but robust-looking, girls and women, short-skirted, bare-headed, footing it bravely under the hot sun.

Portions of the land on either side consist of waste, quite recently laid under cultivation; the huge blocks of stone had been wrenched up, . . . and conspicuously piled up in the midst of the newly created field—a veritable trophy! The rich red earth amply

bottom of a mountain-girt gulf?

St. Enimie has grown terrace-wise, zigzagging the steep sides of the Causse, its quaint spire rising in the midst of rows of whitewashed houses, with steel-grey overhanging roofs, vine-trellised balconies, and little overhanging gardens perched aloft. On all sides just outside the town are vineyards, now golden in hue, peach-trees and almond-groves, whilst above and far around the grey walls of the Causse shut out all but the meridian rays of the sun—"Unfrequented France."

the Sandwich Islands. They were quickly followed by parties from Australia, among whom were numbers of discharged convicts and ticket-of-leave men. Such foreigners, unaccustomed to self-government and in some cases outlaws by instinct and experience, were undesirable additions to the ranks of the miners, and were much disliked as alien intruders who had no rights in the mineral wealth of the public lands. The eastern states received information of the mines so late in the autumn of 1848 that the season was unfavorable for undertak-

## Came the Spring With All Its Splendor

(From "The Song of Hiawatha")  
And the air grew warm and pleasant,  
And upon the wigwam sweetly  
Sang the bluebird and the robin,  
And the stream began to murmur,  
And a scent of growing grasses  
Through the lodge was gently  
wafted. . . .

Thus it was that in the North-land  
After that unheeded coldness,  
That intolerable Winter,  
Came the Spring with all its splendor,  
All its birds and all its blossoms,  
All its flowers and leaves and grasses.  
Sailing on the win' to northward,  
Flying in great flocks, like arrows,  
Like buzz arrows shot through heaven,  
Passed the swan, the Mahabubee,  
Speaking almost as a man speaks;  
And in long lines waving, bending  
Like a bow-string, snapped asunder,  
Came the white geese, Waw-be-wawa;  
And in pairs, or singly flying,  
Ming the loons, with clangorous  
pinions,  
The blue heron, the Shuh-shuh-gah,  
And the grebe, the Mushkodasa.  
In the thickets and the meadows  
Piped the bluebird, the Owassa,  
On the summit of the lodges  
Sang the robin, the Opechee,  
In the covert of the pine-trees  
Cooed the pigeon, the Omemeet.  
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

## The South Colonies in 1735

Virginia, Maryland, the two Carolinas, Georgia—the southern sweep of England-in-America—are colonized. They have communication with one another and with middle and northern England-in-America. They also have communication with the motherland over the sea. The greetings of kindred and the fruits of labor travel to and fro over the salt, tumbling waves. But also go mutual criticism and complaint. "Each man," says Goethe, "is tied and misled after a fashion peculiar to himself." So with those mass persons called countries. Tension would come about, tension would relax, tension would return and increase between Mother England and Daughter America. In all these colonies, in the year with which this narrative closes, there were living children and young persons who would see the cord between broken, would hear read the Declaration of Independence. So—but the true bond could never be broken, for mother and daughter after all are one.—Mary Johnston, "The Chronicles of America."

## The California Gold Discovery

The mining region was quite without any equipment for civil or military control. It lay along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and was separated from the original line of the missions by the hills of the Coast Range and the sun-scorched plain of the central valley. Some grants of land had been made by the former government to adventurous colonists from abroad, notably to Captain John A. Sutter, who had been a commissioned officer, sometimes called an alcalde, under the old régime, and whose fort at New Helvetia had been an outpost of patriarchal civilization.

In February, 1848, John Sutter was appointed alcalde "for and in the district of country on the Sacramento river, near New Helvetia." In March a large district in the Contra Costa and San Joaquin regions was cut off from the jurisdiction of San Jose, and Elam Brown was appointed its alcalde. These two appointments appear to represent the civil stall of the entire mining area.

The earliest news of the gold discovery was received doubtfully, but about the twelfth of May Sam Brannan roused San Francisco to excitement as he passed through the streets waving aloft a bottle filled with dust, swinging his hat, and shouting: "Gold! Gold! Gold from the American River!" The town was quickly deserted. In June the California Star suspended publication, the school closed, workmen abandoned their employment, officials left their posts. Soldiers and sailors joined the general stampede. In Monterey the officers were without servants, and even Colonel Mason was forced to take his turn at cooking.

The governor quickly realized that there would be need of new methods of enforcing order. On May 23, 1848, he asked Major J. R. Snyder, who was about to visit the mines, to draw up an outline of desirable regulations, but nothing resulted from the effort. In June and July Colonel Mason himself made a tour of the mining district, and reported his observations to Washington. Flaming that crime of any kind was very infrequent, and conscious of his inability to enforce a questionable authority, he did not establish there any general control. But he threatened to concentrate his forces in the field and to exclude unlicensed miners unless soldiers ceased to desert from the army, and unless civilians made provision for their families before seeking the placers. . . .

First in the gold fields were the natives of the United States who were already in California, for the strenuous labor of the mines did not greatly attract the indolent Californians. Soon after came many who had settled in the neighboring territory of Oregon. Thus the nucleus of the mining population was composed of pioneers of the usual American type, and it was the universal verdict that even in the excitement and license of the mines they were not only hard working and self-reliant, but honest and generous in their attitude toward each other.

News of the richness of the placers spread quickly among the ports of the Pacific, and the next gold seekers came from Mexico, South America, and

ing the overland journey, but twenty thousand men assembled on the banks of the Missouri River, eager to start for the West as soon as the winter was over, and a fleet of vessels prepared to carry passengers to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and around Cape Horn. The real rush therefore reached the state early in 1849, when thousands of men poured over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and other thousands sailed through the Golden Gate into the harbor of San Francisco.—From "History of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee of 1851," by Mary Floyd Williams.

## Byron at Chillon

Sept. 18th (1816)

Called by Berger (my Courier who acts as Valet for a day or two, the learned Fletcher being in charge of Chatelet at Diodati): got up. H. walked on before; got on horseback and rode till within a mile of Vevey. The Colt young, but went very well: overtook H., and resumed the carriage, which is an open one. Stopped at Vevey two hours (the second time I had visited it); walked to the church; view from the church-yard superb; . . . Ludlow's house shown; it retains still his inscription—"Omne Solum fortis patria." Walked down to the Lake side; servants, Carriage, saddle horses—all set off and left us "plantés là," by some mistake; and we walked on after them towards Clarens; H. ran on before, and overtook them at last. Arrived the second time (first time was by water) at Clarens, beautiful Clarens! Went to Chillon through Scenery worthy of I know not whom; went over the Castle of Chillon again. On our return met an English party in a carriage; a lady in it fast asleep!—fast asleep in the most anti-narcotic spot in the world—excellent! I remember at Chamouni, in the very eyes of Mont Blanc, hearing another woman, English also, exclaim to her party "did you ever see anything more rural?"—as if it was Highgate, or Hampstead, or Brompton, or Hayes. "Rural"! quotha! Rocks, pines, torrents, Glaciers, Clouds, and Summits of eternal snow far above them—and "Rural"! I did not know the thus exclaiming fair one, but she was a very good kind of a woman.

After a slight and short dinner, we visited the "Château de Clarens; an English woman has rented it recently (it was not let when I saw it first): the roses are gone with their Summer; the family out, but the servants desired us to walk over the interior of the mansion. Saw on the table Blair's sermons and somebody else's (I forget who's) sermons, and a set of noisy children. Saw all worth seeing, and then descended to the "Bosquet de Julie," etc., etc.; our Guide full of Rousseau, who he is eternally confounding with St. Preux, and mixing the man and the book. On the steps of a cottage in the village, I saw a young paysanne, beautiful as Julie herself. Went again as far as Chillon to revisit the little torrent from the hill behind it. Sunset reflected in the lake. Have to get up at five tomorrow to cross the mountains on horseback—carriage to be sent round; lodged at my old Cottage—hospitable and comfortable.—"Letters and Journals of Lord Byron," edited by R. E. Prothero, M. A.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The Survey of Unemployment

THERE has seldom been, as regards a nation as a whole, so convincing an illustration of the value of unselfish and unstinted cooperative effort as that resulting from the recent conference on unemployment called by President Harding. Much was said, before the meeting of the conferees, representing almost every industry and interest vitally affected by the problem, that might have discouraged those engaged in a less determined undertaking. Even the public was somewhat skeptical as to the possible results of the conference. There have been government inquiries and investigations without number, and the benefits appreciable have not always been quite tangible. So it was not strange that even those who were hopeful concerning the possibility of some beneficial result were, nevertheless, inclined to expect nothing more than platitudinous resolutions and a summary of confusing and conflicting theories. And even in the weeks following the adjournment of the conference, those who so habitually remind the public that "We told you so," have endeavored to impress upon others the belief that conditions in industry were no better, and that no greater number of workers were employed than before the President's advisers met. As a matter of fact, there has been no more basis for the misleading conclusions advanced than there was for the pessimistic forecasts made. Those who were anxious to record the defeat of the plan perhaps thought it advisable to pronounce their judgment in advance of any authenticated official survey which might at any time be made public.

Now this official survey has been made and the result announced. It seems to answer, conclusively and convincingly, all forecasts and all premature estimates. It shows, as illustrating the main point of difference, that whereas there were some 3,000,000 unemployed persons in the United States at the time the conference was held, at least 1,500,000, and possibly as many as 2,000,000, are now engaged in industry who would still be unemployed had not the conference met. In other words, it is made apparent that the total of unemployment is not materially greater in the United States now than in normal conditions and times. There is always a percentage of those who gain a livelihood by labor with their hands to be found without employment. No governmental or social activities in their behalf, apparently, would make a particle of difference. The reasons for their idleness are usually personal and individual. Some, but not all, belong to what might be called the unemployed leisure class, in which unemployment, rather than employment, is the thing sought. The leisure gained is merely incidental, a natural accompaniment of selective idleness. They thank no one for holding conferences in their behalf, or for devising ways and means for their industrial and social improvement.

It is interesting, and instructive as well, to inquire why this conference, quite popularly regarded, in its inception, as only another officially-directed investigation of some pressing economic problem, has brought tangible and almost immediate results, where many others have resulted in so little, even if anything at all. The answer is not hard to find. The first and most important thing to be accomplished was to convince industry, in the varied forms in which it was represented at the conference, that its own continued stagnation, or unemployment, was economically as disastrous and unprofitable to the public generally, and to the capital invested, as was continued idleness, enforced or otherwise, to those who prospered only by manual labor. As in all seasons of industrial and financial depression, there was no actual shortage of work or of money to pay for services performed. The only lack was of contact between the essential commodities, the work, and the workers, and this contact was established by those who were able to comprehend the apparent difficulty in its simple, concrete aspects. Those who have experienced, in whatever country, those seasons of what are called "hard times" have learned to know that even the remote cause of such so-called panics is not an actual scarcity of money. There is no less money than at other times. The whole difficulty is that money becomes inactive, that it fails or refuses to circulate. The chief contributing cause of the recent country-wide unemployment in the United States was the failure or refusal of work to circulate. There was no actual shortage of work, and there was no actual shortage of money. There was inactivity, congestion, a tightening up and abnormal constriction, and when this condition was overcome by a recognition of the lack of any real actuating cause for it, the desired relief was almost immediate.

An examination of the report issued a few days ago by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, or, more properly, by his direction, is convincing of the somewhat remarkable accomplishment which has been made possible by a correct understanding of the true relationship of the problem to the actual conditions existing. First of all, of course, is the virtual elimination of unemployment as an economic factor as it existed at the time the conference was called. That was the end sought, and it appears to be the end achieved. But more than all this, there has been destroyed, possibly for all time, in the consciousness of the public, the false fear which such a supposed condition has heretofore invariably aroused. The public has met what it regarded as a rather sizable and altogether ferocious lion in its path, and has found that the lion was not there at all. It was a rather heroic method to pursue, possibly, for no one actually cares to confront lions. It is so much easier to keep out of the path where they are supposed to be. That is why, in former times of industrial depression, relief has been so slow in coming. The process has been tiresome and discouraging. Someone had to find out, by some wise course, that the thing feared had not materialized. The period of watchful and anxious waiting has been utilized, in the present

instance, in devising altogether sensible defenses against a possible recurring attack. The machinery provided as a direct result of the conference is quite as important, in its way, as the immediate result attained.

### Penny Postage Issue in Great Britain

THE agitation which is in progress in Great Britain in favor of the restoration of penny postage will undoubtedly have the support of those who recognize the fundamental importance, both nationally and internationally, of the fullest possible facilities for communication. During the war, when times were exceptional, an increase in postage might perhaps be defended, but with the restoration of peace and the necessity, which at once became apparent, of developing trade in all directions, the dictate of wisdom would seem to have been to reduce postage to normal levels as quickly as possible. In Great Britain, however, exactly the opposite course was pursued. The situation facing the government was that, in spite of the fact that purely postal business showed a profit of about £900,000, telegraphs and telephones showed a deficit of £4,300,000. In order to meet the net deficit, the government decided upon the policy of increasing postage and reducing facilities. The postage on postcards was increased from 1d. to 1½d., and printed matter under one ounce from ½d. to 1d., whilst foreign and colonial rates were advanced from 2½d. to 3d.

The shortsightedness of such a policy is at once seen when any examination comes to be made of its actual working. In the case of the picture postcard industry, Mr. Adolph Tuck, in a recent statement, set forth the situation with peculiar clarity. He showed that immediately on the 1½d. rate coming into effect, the picture postcard trade was reduced by 50 per cent. This meant, of course, that manufacturers of picture postcards were unable to reduce their stocks. A halt was called in further production, and this in turn meant the throwing out of employment of large numbers of artists, block-makers, paper mills workers, and printers. The actual gain to the post office from the new rate was inconceivable, if any, whilst the loss to the country as a whole, through loss of wages and the payment of additional unemployment doles, must have been serious.

This, however, is only a single instance of the futility of the policy. One of the great desires of statesmen and citizens of the British Commonwealth everywhere today is that the Commonwealth should be drawn closer together than ever. Admittedly, one of the greatest bonds of union is a ready and cheap means of communication. The loss in this respect resulting from the increase of overseas postage from 1d. to 3d. may not be easy to estimate, but that it is very real and very serious cannot be doubted. The fact is, of course, that the profits resulting from a cheap postage rate are not to be estimated simply in cash. The probabilities are that the restoration of a penny postage throughout the British Commonwealth and the reinstatement of all pre-war facilities, even if they resulted in a very serious cash loss, would really mean an immense gain to the Commonwealth as a whole.

### General Smuts and Mozambique

THE friendly statement made by General Smuts some time ago, in the course of a speech in Pretoria, in regard to Mozambique, was characteristic of the desire which actuates the South African Premier on all occasions to improve the relations subsisting between the Union of South Africa and its neighbors. No one realizes more clearly than does the man who was so largely responsible for the League of Nations Covenant the importance of establishing such unity. The position of the Union in regard to the Portuguese territory of Mozambique is curiously interesting. As General Smuts very justly pointed out, the prosperity of the Transvaal is really dependent upon the maintenance of a policy of full cooperation with the Portuguese. More and more, as the years pass, and development goes forward, is a free access to the Indian Ocean a necessity for the Transvaal. The natural outlet is, of course, through the Portuguese territory of Mozambique at Delagoa Bay.

For the past twelve years this intercourse has been governed by an agreement known as the Mozambique Convention. And, quite recently, the Mozambique authorities notified the Union that, in their opinion, the convention was largely out of date, and that conditions had so changed within the last decade as to render a revision of the agreement highly necessary. In the course of his speech at Pretoria, General Smuts frankly agreed that such revision was necessary. The fact is, of course, that during the last twelve years the trade situation in South Africa has been practically revolutionized. Twelve years ago, the great concern of the Transvaal was the question of exports; today it is a question very largely of imports. Twelve years ago, the question of securing an adequate supply of native labor for the gold mines was urgent; today it is not a matter of serious moment. Twelve years ago, the question of sugar supply was important; today, with Natal able to supply not only all the needs of the Union, but to export sugar on a considerable scale, the sugar question may be said to be solved. In many other directions the situation has changed, and therefore the demand for revision of the agreement is seen to be reasonably just.

General Smuts, however, was evidently determined to make it clear that the Union had been scrupulous in observing all the terms of the agreement whilst it was in operation. For some time past it has been the object of attack in certain quarters in the Portuguese territory, particularly on the point of the percentage of trade which, under the agreement, was to be allotted to Delagoa Bay. The Mozambique Convention provided that not less than 50 per cent and not more than 55 per cent of the import traffic should go to Delagoa Bay. General Smuts was able to show that, in spite of the adverse conditions prevailing during the war, over which the Union had, of course, no control, this 50 per cent had actually been maintained throughout the whole of the twelve years.

Another important issue which the Union has to face in regard to Mozambique is the acute currency question which obtains in the territory at present. Mozambique,

moreover, has suffered acutely from the general trade depression, whilst the chaotic condition of affairs in the mother country by no means makes for a stable administration in her colonies. From his speech in Pretoria, however, it would appear that General Smuts is determined that the Union shall help in any and every way possible. That much may be done here, as elsewhere, by full and frank cooperation cannot be doubted.

### The Canadian Border Liquor Traffic

NO GREATER proof could well be afforded of the determination of both the Canadian and United States prohibition forces to put down liquor smuggling than the notable improvement which has taken place, during the last few months, on the Canadian international border. The situation as it obtained after the passage of the prohibition law in Ontario, last April, was one of considerable complexity. The fact that Ontario had voted itself dry brought the Province under the operation of the federal law, which prohibited the export of liquor from Ontario to any other prohibition province in Canada. This law, however, did not prevent the export of liquor to non-prohibition provinces, nor across the border to the United States, and the fact that the importation of liquor into the United States was illegal did not, apparently, come within the purview of the Canadian law. Instead, therefore, of the new law putting a stop to the border liquor traffic, as had been hoped, it apparently even encouraged a fuller development of that traffic. The liquor interests secured from Ottawa facilities whereby a liquor company had the right to do business as "forwarding agent, carrier, carter, and custom house broker." One such company was actually formed, and some months ago opened a bond warehouse at Petite Cote.

At first it appeared as if the authorities would be comparatively helpless in the matter. It is perfectly true that United States agents had the fullest powers to prevent importation of liquor, but the difficulties facing them in supervising the marshy bays and inlets of the Detroit River were enormous. The river itself is only about 800 yards wide, but once a motor-boat had started from the Canadian side, it was impossible to tell where the cargo would ultimately be run. Many of the boats, it was known, passed into Lake Erie and traversed the lake as far as Cleveland before landing their cargo.

The problem, therefore, before the prohibition authorities is seen to have been difficult indeed. But the will to stop the traffic was present, and consequently the way has been found. The liquor companies have been practically put out of business by virtue of a ruling recently obtained that, whilst their charter permits them to export liquor, it does not permit them to store it. The task of the United States prohibition agents, on the other hand, has been rendered much easier by the recent "gentlemen's agreement" arrived at between them and the Canadian officials. This agreement sets forth the fact that, since the importation of liquor into the United States is forbidden, the American officials shall be kept informed, as far as possible, of shipments from warehouses on the Canadian side in any way legalized for traffic in liquor.

There has not been time, as yet, to see the full effect of this agreement, but the general strengthening of enforcement which has taken place, during the last few months, coupled with the fact that stocks of all kinds in the border towns have been depleted, and cannot be replenished, has tended greatly to reduce this illegal border trade. It is, indeed, confidently hoped that, within a short time, an end will have been made of a traffic which at one time threatened to have serious national and international consequences.

### Children's Letters

SINCE children are writing verses and stories more than ever before, and getting them published too, there should be new interest for children in the old and fascinating pastime of letter-writing. The writing of friendly letters is far more than a mere pastime, for its purpose is to express, for the benefit of others, animated thought and feeling. If a child is content to write only the usual things about going to school and studying reading, writing, and arithmetic, he is not making the most of the opportunity that the use of pen or pencil and paper gives him. Some of Theodore Roosevelt's early letters to his mother and father were, as Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson shows, picture letters of the sort that he later wrote for the pleasure of his own children, and in what he wrote, either with or without pictures, he showed that even then he was observing all sorts of things and setting down simply what he was seeing. What a child, whether a Roosevelt or anyone else, sees is almost sure to make a good letter if it is put down naturally.

It is interesting to read some of the letters which many who afterward became famous wrote when they were children. Robert Louis Stevenson, for instance, asking his father for money, addressed him as "Respected Paternal Relative," and then went on to say: "I appeal to your charity. I appeal to your generosity. I appeal to your justice. I appeal to your accounts. I appeal, in fine, to your purse. My sense of generosity forbids the receipt of more—my sense of justice forbids the receipt of less—than half-a-crown." Greeting from, Sir, your most affectionate and needy son." He probably got the half-a-crown. Though this is, perhaps, an example of rather too conscious art in letter-writing, any child ought to be able to write with as much or more animation. Since letters from children are always welcome, they should be encouraged, for this kind of early practice in writing helps to make writing later easier.

If children are to write good letters they must receive good letters. What one says may ramble along, but it should take proper account of, though not too seriously, the interests of both writer and reader. Ellen G. Starr, who was one of the founders of Hull House in Chicago, once wrote to a boy: "Your family arranges itself in a sort of symmetry, however it is set. I am moving you about in my mind now, and making pictures of you, as Mildred does of her king and queen, knights and bishops, on the chess-board. Probably you do, too. A boy who makes real knights' shields could hardly help it. You

might some time decorate a room with a border of different shields. I have just thought of that. Of course you can draw a shield, since you can cut one out of wood and zinc. And as you have a heraldry book, you can make drawings of all the devices which particularly please you, or belong to knights and heroes you particularly like." This shows how a pleasant letter can be developed without too much effort. Lewis Carroll, of course, knew exactly how to please children when he wrote to them, for he put in his letters the same sort of thing that he put in "Alice in Wonderland." Signing himself very properly C. L. Dodgson, he once wrote to a young person named Isabel: "A friend of mine, called Mr. Lewis Carroll, tells me he means to send you a book. He is a very dear friend of mine. I have known him all my life—we are the same age—and have never left him. Of course he was with me in the Gardens, not a yard off—even while I was drawing those puzzles for you. I wonder if you saw him? Your fifteen-minute friend, C. L. Dodgson." These few examples are certainly enough to show that the writing of letters by and to children is an art to be cultivated.

### Editorial Notes

THOSE who look to physical force and not to the need of moral conversion in the suppression of chemical warfare will find consolation in the arguments of Professor Zanetti of Columbia University, who was formerly a lieutenant-colonel in the American Chemical Warfare Service. His whole argument, summed up, seems to imply that an evil custom, indulged in sufficiently long, tends to blunt the moral sense. Each new weapon of offense was received first with indignation as beyond the bounds of civilized practice, and then quietly accepted. The harquebus was opposed as barbarous and unbecoming a gentleman in war; while a military leader once threatened with dire punishment the enemy soldier caught in the possession of so cruel and savage a weapon as a musket, though it could fire only eight or ten shots an hour. Agreements and a readiness to enter into them are the best antidotes to physical force at present available.

MR. CHARLES CHAPLIN, in critically commenting upon Paris and Parisians during his visit to France, has discovered an ancient truism about the French, the tendency to melancholy in the national temperament. Though acutely right in his diagnosis, however, he has been criticized, in his turn, for attributing this characteristic to the effects of the war. That is perhaps because he has not read French national poets, such as Villon and Baudelaire. France has always shown that strange national blend, the melancholy of an oppressed nation and the gaiety of one absolutely free. These characteristics baffled Mr. Chaplin, as they have doubtless baffled many another surface student of the French. What the country is undergoing now is a severe tension as the result of the present European situation. Perhaps André Billy has hit upon a remedy for that condition: if the world would only smile on France, everything would end happily.

WHEN people show a marked faculty for "arriving" in one respect, there is good reason for expecting them to distinguish themselves in other ways. For instance, the British Federation of University Women entertained Miss Eileen Power as the guest of honor, on her appointment to the Albert Kuhn Traveling Fellowship, which is bestowed upon men usually, and is given not so much for scholarly attainments as for enterprise in traveling. During her travels in India she was eager to attend a conference where Mr. Gandhi was to speak, but only three selected Europeans were to be included in the audience, and Miss Power was not one of the three. Nevertheless, when the conference began, Miss Power was not only inside but on the platform and seated next Mr. Gandhi. Such feminine enterprise must have impressed progressive women of India.

IT WOULD be interesting to hear what your sophisticated, enthusiastic New Yorker would say were he to pause in his engrossing activities to read, in *The Fortnightly Review* for November, a selection from Lord Acton's *American Diaries* describing the city at the mouth of the Hudson only as long ago as 1853. "Great people do not live in Broadway," the comment runs. "It is the great place for walking about. Formerly ladies used to frequent it, but the progress of traffic has driven them to one end of it. The throng of carriages is very great. Great people live in 5th Ave., which is a very fine quiet street. . . . There is little to be seen in New York; it is not a fine city." The resident of today would no doubt be justified in quietly asserting that the city has been advancing, and that visitors now speak better of it.

THE news that something in the nature of a tentative offer of the throne of Albania has been made to Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte is a reminder that the Bonapartes have long had a close connection with America. This connection began with the Bonaparte who was made King of Westphalia by the first Napoleon, of whom he was the youngest brother. This Jerome Bonaparte settled in the United States after being exiled from France by his brother, and remained until his appointment as king, in 1807. The present bearer of the name, who has just come into prominence, is a great-grandson of the king, and a nephew of Charles J. Bonaparte, who was Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt. It would be odd indeed if a plain citizen of democratic America should now become a European king.

WHILE President Roosevelt did not see accomplished all he hoped to achieve for making life in the country districts more attractive, he made a start, and turned the thought of many toward that end. Now Mt. Union College, in Alliance, Ohio, has established a chair of rural leadership. The department is designed to assist in elevating rural community life and in turning back to the country the tide of young people setting cityward. Perhaps the need of sound, progressive leadership is nowhere more marked than in the rural districts, and such leadership has its peculiarly worth-while rewards.